supporters are entitled to hear the reply. The whole House is entitled to hear the reply.

Motion of no confidence in the Council of Ministers Debate— (contd.).

†Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Home).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sri Puttaramaiya, the Leader of the Oppositition, has tabled a motion of no-confidence and in that motion he has made a mention of 15 charges as they say. I watched with very great attention to find out if they had any material for making these charges. I should say that I am very much disappointed that except for saying that everything is wrong from A to Z, they have not made out one concrete case wherein they could prove at least with a reasonable measure of success that the Ministry has been in any way incompetent, inefficient, corrupt or anything of the like that they have said. They have made false statements in the no confidence motion. I expected that they would at least cite instances in support of those accusations. The debate that went on for the last few days appeared to me that it was more a political stunt and the motion has been brought up more for political reasons than for any real grievance. During the course of the debate, I am very sorry to say, they have transgressed all limits of decency and decorum and given a go-by to the well-understood and established principles of parliamentary debate, namely, that when serious charges are made against persons in authority or against responsible persons, the Members should, while making those charges, be sure of their grounds. It is very unfortunate that some of the Members have made very wild and fantastic allegations. They do not have even the courtesy to sit here and try to understand what the Government has to say in regard to those charges. I know why they have staged a walk-out. I should submit that in parliamentary democracy it is in the fitnes, of things that the opposition should try to understand what the Government has to say in regard to the charges made. I have found that the Members of the Opposition who have staged a walk-out have deliberately done it on one pretext or the other. There was absolutely no reason whatsoever for that. The speaker was pleased to give a ruling yesterday alone. The debate on that point went on nearly for one hour. To-day also the Speaker did not budge from the stand that he took which he rightly took and that have made it a case to go out. Is it fair, I ask, in parliamentary democracy? In parliamentary democracy differences do arise, but there is a way of settling these differences. When the Chair gave a ruling that the Government shall reply they should have had the courtcy and the generosity to sit and hear what the Government have to say in regard to those allegatsions.

Coming to the allegations themselves, as I rightly said, they are all bald. They simply say everything is wrong. I shall now refer to only a few of them which pertain to me, namely, the Home Ministry, the Anti-Corruption and Efficiency and the Sharavathi Valley Project to which also there was some reference by some Members.

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After referring to these, I would like to make some genral observations which will indicate very clearly the hollowness of the arguments that have been put forward all these 3 or 4 days. Now let me take the allegations that they have made against the Home Ministry. The allegatiors that they have made are that tnere is absolutely no sense of security in this country, that respectable persons are deliberately insulted, harassed and disgraced to satisfy the whims and fancies of those in authority, that murder cases have been increasing and they go on undetected or end in acquittal. Last of all, they have been so unkind, ungenerous and very unfair to the Police who have to maintain the law and order in this State, to say that the Police actively promote lawlessness. Did they quote one instance wherein respectable people have been deliberately insulted, harassed and disgraced to satisfy the whims of those in authority. Except making a statement that there have been disturbances here, there have been disturbances there and except referring to certain cases which have been under adjudication or under enquiry, they have not instanced any case where in respectable people have been unduly harassed or disgraced. Is it fair for them to make a bald statement of that kind against a department which has got to maintain law and order in the State, which has got to create terror in the minds of bad elements, which has got to give protection to good people and encourage them. I should say they should have made statements with a certain amount of restraint, a certain amount o caution and I expected that the leaders of opposition who have got to play a very great role in parliamentary democracy, a very important part in stabilising democracy, should always tread on sure grounds. Without citing even one instance wherein such a thing has happened, simply saying whimsically that everything is wrong with the Police from A to Z, is very unfair and absolutely no case is made out in this regard. They have said that there is no sense of security in this State. How is this sense of security measured? It is judged from the crime situation in the State. If the crime situation is alarming, I should certainly concede that there is really something lacking in regard to sense of security. Mysore has the lowest volume of crime per lakh of population in this country, at least as compared with half a dozen States in India. If I may quote:

	Vol. of crime per lakh of population
Madhya Pradesh ...	274
West Bengal ...	239.4
Assam ...	208.00
Bombay (border State) ...	206
Madras ...	186.9
Bihar ...	143
Orissa ...	142
Mysore ...	142

Now I ask, is it fair on the part of the Honourable Members who made accusations of an unwarranted type and come to the conclusion that every thing is wrong with the Police? I am very sorry that the Leader of Opposition and all his supporters who made these accusations are not here before me. Another reference was made by an Hanourable Member that murders are alarmingly on the increase, that detection of cases is also alarmingly poor and that we are going from bad to worse. Did they quote any statistic authority on which they base these arguments? That is why I call them bald statements and nothing short of that. In 1958, reported cases are 645; in 1959: 646; 1960: 648. I should say that even in these two or three years, the figure varies from 645 to 648. I ask with what impunity the Leader of Opposition made an accusation that murders are alarmingly on the increase in this State. I should submit that the percentage of detection has risen from 32.5 to 38.3 from 1958 to 1960. With these figures before us, I fail to understand with what grace, the Members of the Opposition made this accusation. Things being to the contrary, they very well understood that they would be given a big hit back: so they have all staged a walk-out, I wish they were here. These allegations are therefore unfounded and without foundation; but that does not mean that the position does not admit of improvement. I quite agree that we should have the maximum amount of efficiency, particularly in the matter of maintenance of law and order and I am second to none in saying that in this country, there should be absolute peace; there should be hundred per cent security of life and property and hundred per cent security in every other aspect.

Certain other small, very insignificant references were made. A reference was made by Sri C. J. Muckannappa about the death of one Baba. I fail to understand how these friends who are charged with responsibility of making only correct statements, statements on which they could relay, could go to the length of making statements in whimsical manner and walk away. It is true that one Baba did die. He was arrested in a gambling raid and he was brought to the Kengeri Police Station and immediately he complained of giddiness. He was removed to the Victoria Hospital and he died of heart failure. Naturally those who are grieved do make some kind of demonstration or the other. It is the duty of the Police, it is the duty of the administration to see that respectable people are not unnecessarily harassed by vagabonds and mischiefmongers. Government have duty to perform and in the doing of it, a sincere effort is made to see that the least amount of unpleasant situations are created and to make this one of the grounds to be instanced for a no confidence motion, one fails to understand the reasonableness of it. So many dacoits take place, so many unlawful acts take place. The Police will have to intervene. They will have to take action and if every action the Police take to maintain law and order is to be made for no confidence motion, woe be to that country.

Sir another case was referred to was about Bhatkal firing. It was a very uncharitable statement made by some of the Members. Firing did

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take place in Bhatkal and priliminary enquiry was made by the Belgaum Divisional Commissioner and there is a *prima facie* case for further investigation and Government entrusted it to a judicial officer. Is there anything wrong I ask ? Sir, to magnify small things and to create some kind of a sensation appears to be the order of the day. I only submit with great regret with the Hon'ble Members should have quoted a better if there was any.

This is under enquiry and I do not wish to probe into the matter further since enquiry is going on and side by side, there is a prosecution launched in a court of law. Any attempt on my part to give further details would not be correct in the interest of justice.

Now Sir, while speaking on Home Administration, Mr. Mallaradhya made pointed reference to the firing that took place at Mysore in connection with the Youth Festivel disturbances. Sir, I should like to quote his own statement :

> "In connection with the Youth Festival I issued a statement upholding the work of the Police. I said that they acted with a lot of restraint. I never touched or made any reference to the shooting because I was within the four corners of Yekalavyapur."

This is the statement made by a very responsible person to whom I have very great respect for his experience in the public life. If you read what exactly the statement he has made on 10th December 1959, it is very reveling.

> "I have been watching the efforts made by the Police to provide safety and security to nearly two thousand campers in the Ekalavyapura Campus. I must pay my tribute of admiration to the valiant efforts made by the officers and men of the Mysore Police under the leadership of Sri Quadir Ali, Deputy Inspector-General, and Mr. Mohan, D.S.P., in controlling the crowd and in preventing any attacks on the campus and the theatre. What has impressed me most, is the extraordinary patience, tack and courage played by the Mysore Police. Under the worst provocation, in the face of imminent danger and under the most trying circumstances, the Police have kept cool, calm and unperturbed. If they resorted to lathi charges, and firing as an extreme mesure, it is entirely because vandalism of the worst type was prevailing."

This is a statement he has made. I only wish he was here now. Probably, it suited to him to make this statement at that time and it suited to him to make a statement that he never referred to the police. As an important Member of the P.S.P. and being a participant in the no confidence motion, it would not be correct to make such statements that the police administration is bad and there is no security for the life and property in this country. I only submit, let the public judge what value they can attach to the statements made by the Hon'ble Members He is an Hon'ble Member of this House and has a right and privilage to speak. But, this should be mistaken for a license to say anything. Any statement made must be with restraint, particularly, with regard to facts If facts are distarted or if false information is given to the world through this House, what is the impression created in the country? He himself has admitted that the police administration has been extraordinarily good, kind, generous and every patient and here he says, everything is wrong with the police. Sir, I appeal, through you, to the country to judge the value of the statement made by this Hon'ble Member. I cannot restrain from making mention of this significant instance, though Mr. Mallaradhya may feel a little unhappy on his own statement being quoted.

Sri. R. M. PATIL (Navalgund).—There seems to be something wrong with him between those two stages.

(*Laughter*)

Sri H.M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Now, Sir, I will come to Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit. I will not traverse all the instances referred to by all the Members, but when I refer to the statement made by Mr. Mallaradhya you will know how hallow it is. When the statement made by Mr. Mallaradhya himself is so hallow, you may expect how hallow the other statements might be. There may be hundred and odd instances all over the country and all those instances referred to by the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition need not be traversed because they are all matter that come under the ordinary course of administration.

They said officials are subjected to harassment by this department and there is denial of justice and annoyance to officials and non-officials and is used as a powerful weapon to ones own end. Sir it does not sound very well without the necessary document and the necessary material. Have they quoted one instance, wherein the anti-Corruption Department has done anything but good. This Department has to function efficiently if it should make other departments efficient. This Department should work efficiently if other Departments should work with better standard and give a better account to the country. The procedure fixed is so elaborate that absolutely no honest man in the services need be afraid of it. To make a bald and outright condemnation of the department is doing great dis-service to the country. It may serve their end to make a bald statement of that kind but I humbly submit that a statement coming from very responsible Members of the opposition on the working of this department and the manner in which they have presented, is something which will endanger the morale of the administration. This department deals only with officers of Government. We first make a careful enquiry into the conduct of officers and it is only if there is a *prima facie* case established that we order a detailed enquiry. When a detailed enquiry is made, we post

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seniormost officers who are known for their integrity, capacity, efficiency and honesty. They function under the C. C. I rules. The C. C. I rules regulate the enquiry. After the detailed enquiry is made, and if definite charges are framed, the person concerned wlll be given an opportunity to explain his conduct, to look into the records and to lead evidence. After this procedure is adopted, if the enquiring officer gives a finding that there is a case established, the matter would come up to Goverment. At this stage it is processed in the Secretariat and it comes before us for a decision. A decision is taken and the case is sent to the P.S. C. which will go into the merits of the case. They will record their opinion.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Instead of traversing extensively by way of countering the statements made by the opposition in a general manner, I request the Hon'ble Minister to present to us statistics backed by facts. Let him give some noted cases.

Sri. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I know the Hon'ble Member's mind. If the opposition had given any instance I would have traversed it. Without any instance whatsoever referred to by them, what is the meaning of my traversing them. I fail to understand the wisdom in doing so.

Such being the case, for them to simply say that the department has been an engine for harassement of officials is sheer nonsense. Sometimes, Government will be taken to task for not having investigated into particular matters. They are taken to task for letting officers go without punishment for mistakes, misconduct or insubordination committed by them. I remember that even during the debates here, many Hon'ble Members were making references to some senior officiesrs and said they have gone off without punishment. It will lie in their mouths now to say that big officers are being harrassed. Does it matter that the officer concerned is big, if he is guilty. Law is no respector of persons. If a big officer does something wrong, he will have to be treated like a small officer. The hands of law would descend on him whatever be his status. I fail to understand why the Opposition members did not make a reference to a small officer. Is it that they are so insignificant that they should not be considered. In the scheme of the administration, the big officer is as important as the small one and their arguments only substantiate my point that they have nothing concrete to point out to explain how this department is functioning as an 'engine of oppression'. My goodness, they have also included the non-officials as being oppressed. Without knowing the fact that this department has no jurisdiction over non-officials they cry hoarse. It only shows what hallow ideas they entertain. They do not study, they do not look into the matter, but simply they want to move a no-confidence and make little politics or creat a little sensation in the country. They are making charges from A to-with that end in view, There was one reference made by Sri Mallaradhya that in a particular case before the court an amendment was rejected. I would not like to go into the matter because it is pending in the court and it will not be fair for me to mention anything pertaing to that. All that is necessary for me to say at this stage is to state that what he said is not correct; it is far from true.

I now come to Sharavathy. How unfortunate it is that people make whimsical, erratic, irresponsible statements without reference to facts and walk away when the answer is to be given. The Members of the Opposition have a great role to play in this country and they will have to act with a great sense of responsibility. Whatever is said and done on the floor of this House is protected and it will go to wide world, with the full-stop and comma. What an amount of bad impression it would create in the country if Members make irresponsible statements. Much disservice will be done by making such statements. It will endanger democracy. It will endanger public moral and it will endanger morale in the administration.

Sir, you will remember that lot of discussion took place on the Sharavathy project particularly in regard to entrustment of big works and the construction of the dam at Linganmakki and Talakallale to big contractors by calling for tenders. Some of the Members, without knowing facts, without knowing the procedures, made attacks both on the floor of this House and the other House. Government then thought it fit to issue a white paper on that. This is one of the biggest projects we have in this country. It is one of the projects which we want to go through within a limited time, a surprisingly limited time because the country's destiny are closly linked with this project, the country's economy is bound with it. We cannot afford to play with it. With that end in view Government took decisions and those decisions were the subjeet-matter of discussion here and at that time Government published a white paper. The white paper contains 23 pages with about 41 paras dealing with A to Z in regard to the entrustment of contracts, why it was entrusted to the contractors and the circumstances under which it was done and the procedure adopted, by whom it was processed, who recommended. Those statements and statistics have been given to Hon'ble Members of this House. I take it that it is a parliamentary tradition that unless a Member has with him material to contradict these figures, it is not fair for any Hon'ble Member, whether on this or the other side, to question the figures furnished by an authority. I say this with confidence because there have been rulings in this regard that when Government places in the hands of Members certain statistics, generally it is in the fitness of things, that Members should not contradict them unless they have material which they can place on the floor of the House

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which speak on that authority. But today, what I find is, some slogan of the past is simply being repeated and repeated with

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greater vehemence. All that well, 1 submit is because they do not exercise any restraint on what they say. They do not mind what reactions which will be produced in the country. They do not mind whether the country is morally recked or ruined. They are not bothered about it. They want simply to create some sensation. If that is so, I am afraid, democracy is on a wrong gear. Sir, one of the Members said that there are serious irregularities in regard to the calling of tenders, and in regard to the entrustment of the contracts and in regard to the working of the projects at various stages. Well I say with very great sorrow that the Hon'ble Member who made that submission has not probably even gone through this carefully. Well, I do not know whether he had an opportunity of going to the Project and of studying the whole thing. I also made mention last time when I spoke on Sharavathi. If any Member feels that this is inadequate to convince him, it will be quite open to any Member of this House or the other House, if there is any point on which he wants clarification and further elucidation, it is always open to him to approach me and 1 will always keep the facts before him, so that he may know. We work in a democracy where the representatives of the people must know what is going on in this country and must know all details. And it is equally the duty of those in authority to carry conviction to the people he comes here as the accredited representative of the people. But till today with the exception of one or two friends on the opposition who came to me, none else came and I am sure that the Hon'ble Member who made reference to this never came. He never came, nor was it his intention probably to come because it suits him not to know because he cannot make wild allegations thereafter. In regard to serious irregularities he pointed out, may I ask him to refer to paras 8, 9, 10, 24, 38, 39 of this white paper issued on 18th December 1959. Here we have prescribed what organisation should exist for dealing with project matters—the Hydro-Electric Construction Project Board. We have appointed a Board consisting of twelve people out of whom, 8 people are retired Chief Engineers.

Sri M. R. PATIL.—That statement has been read once in this House. What is the use of repeating it ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Sir, it is my duty to bring home to those who have forgotten facts. We cannot allow these things to go unchallenged. I have a duty to bring home to you also if you have forgotten !

Well Sir, I was saying 8 Chief Engineers, three others, the Finance Secretary, the Planning Secretary and P. W. Secretary—all these form the HECP Board which has the authority to process tenders and approve tenders ; and such being the case when these tenders have been called for, scrutinised and processed by the Civil Engineering Committee and the Electrical Engineering Committee and then after a full dress debate and discussion in the HECP Board—I want to know from the Hon'ble Member—unfortunately he is not here—what other procedure he wants the Government to adopt. The accepted procedure in fixing up an agency for work is to call for tenders, open the tenders, give due publicity, intimate all people interested and when the tenders are received, find out whether there are any defects, whether they are in accordance with the rules and find out whether the techniques they have adopted is correct—all that kind of a thing and then accept the lowest tender. And here is a case as mentioned in this white Paper,—and there is not one single case where any tender except the lowest tender has been accepted. Even before accepting the lowest tender, every effort has been made to find out the antecedents of the contractor, whether he is a bogus contractor or whether he has the necessary personnel, whether he has fittings and machinery, and whether he has the necessary integrity and character—all these points have been examined thoroughly by competent Engineers, a group of Engineers and then finally recommended to the Government and the Government accepted that. Such being the case, well I fail to understand the Hon'ble Member who referred to this matter to make any responsible statement saying that there are serious irregularities. What is the irregularity ? I ask. If there is even a small irregularity, it must come out. Sir, I take this opportunity and I wish to make it clear on the floor of this House and through you to the whole country that there are few cases in the whole of India where tenders have been processed so quickly, efficiently and in accordance with the rules and disposed of very efficiently and very correctly too. And it has surprised many people not merely in Mysore, but outside also that Mysore has taken such a quick action without giving room for waste of time and taken decisions at the quickest possible time and in the most correct manner.

The next thing he says is, wasteful expenditure running to lakhs. Where is wasteful expenditure, I ask. Is it in regard to the quality of work done, or is it in regard to rates or is it in regard to heavy establishment or is it in regard to measurments ? These are several methods or several ways in which wastage could occur in a big undertaking of this kind. What is it that has happened ? Except making bald statements that there has been wasteful expenditure to the tune of lakhs and lakhs, there is nothing which he said in support of that. Not only he, but there were nearly 30 or 40 people sitting on the opposite side. No body made mention of one single instance where there is wasteful expenditure. Well, I make it clear again on the floor of this House and through this House to the country that here is a project in which wasteful expenditure is practically nil and the least in the whole country ; and here is a case where we want Sharavathi to be commissioned in December 1962 and if that is not done, the country will stand to lose and it results in a recurring loss of 3-5 crores a year, because we will not have electricity. Such being the case, well I am afraid, here is a man who without any background without any

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knowledge, without going into facts, without making matters sure, makes damaging statements that there is wasteful expenditure. It damages the whole morale of the Country if people of that kind are to be believed. In a democracy Sir, we should not take all people to be muffs. They are intelligent, they know which is which and they know what is what. They will judge a man by his action and not by what he says. Therefore every one, whether on this side or the other, will have to be very much guarded while making statements of this kind.

Then, Sir, I was pointing out the wasteful expenditure that would have been there if this work was not handled in the manner in which we have handled it. If we had only taken it departmentally or through piece-workers or in any other manner than what has been done to-day, we would not be able to see the completion of Sharavathy project by 1962. To-day I invite every Member of this House and every one in the Ssate to come and see the Sharavathy project. We are proud that during our time such a big and tremendous project is going with such a tremendous speed. If there is any suggestion from any quarter whatsoever to prevent even the smallest wasteful expenditure, Government would be too happy to attend to it with the utmost priority. There is no wasteful expenditure because there is no need for revision of rates. These are all through rates running from the date of the contract right up to the date on which it is to be finished. There is no question of our increasing the rates on account of increase in the value of materials, cement, iron and steel or other materials. There is no question of increasing the rate on account of increase in the labour wage structure. This being a through rate, I say with authority and confidence that if we had only taken any other step than this, it would have resulted in very great wasteful expenditure to this State. As a matter of fact, I might bring it to the notice of the House that there has been an increase in the value of diesel oil and other things but we are not changing the rates on that account. It is also a common experience that every year there will be increase in the wage structure, but we are not increasing the rates on that account either.

Then an Hon'ble Member says that as against an authoritative statement made here that the increase in accepted tender rate works out on an average to only 2.9%, it works out to 25% and he still persists in saying that in his own way. When facts and figures speak otherwise, I only wish to say that such a statement has no value.

There is another very whimsical and wonderful statement made. I do not know whether he knows the background of what he has stated. He has stated that there is discrimination between Bombay contractors and Mysore contractors. Alas, what a pity ! Our friend who made that statement does not know how tenders are called for and decided, whether we can discriminate on this point of giving the same rate to the Mysore contractor and also the Bombay contractor for the same work in different set-ups. The rate for the same kind of work differs from place to place, from condition to condition, from work to work and from place to place. If this simple thing is not understood by my friend, I should only pity his ignorance of facts. Linganamukki dam has 4.55 lakhs of units of masonry while Talakalale has 1.55 lakhs of units That is a huge work while this is a small work. The rates quoted are for different sections in Linganamukki and separately for Talakalale. Talakalale is situated in a different set-up and Linganamukki is situated in a different set-up. Even in Linganamukki every section differs from the other section. The rates that the contractors quote depend upon the lead and the lift in a particular section for which they quote, the nearness to the stone and sand quarries of that particular section. It depends upon the work space available, the hight of the dam; it depends upon the open space available for stocking stores, it depends upon the availability of mortar and it depends upon the facilities available in each section; it depends upon the space available for labour camps, it depends upon the distance from the labour camp to the work place. Keeping all these things in view the contractors quote for different sections. Naturally for the same work the rates quoted will be different because the circumstances will be different. I may tell you that the Mysore contractor about whom he has made a mention, has quoted for Linganamukki for all the sections. If I had accepted his tender, the cost would have gone up by Rs. 60 lakhs to 100 lakhs because his quotationes were very high. We chose the other contractors because their quotations were lowest. But here is a man who pities the Mysore contractor for having quoted a lower rate. The contractor is quite capable of defending himself. He knows what to quote and what not to quote for work. He is not a muff. When he quotes for lakhs of rupees, do you think he will be incorrect. He will calculate every pie that he is going to invest and then quote. But here is a Member who has all sympathy for him. I do not want to say anything more than this that this shows the colossal ignorance of the Member when he says that Government has discriminated between contractor and contractor.

On the other hand I might say, and it is a relevant point, that the contractor to whom he made a reference, did approach Government saying that his quotations are low, but Government has given a reply that it is a contract which he has entered into and he is bound to do that work at the rate contracted and there is no question of revising the rate contracted, whatever may be the circumstance. I do not know whether the contractor has approached the Member in this connection, but nobody has approached me so far.

There was a question whether this project will be completed by 1962. This is a project on which the eyes of all the people in the country are focussed. I do say and I reiterate with all the confidence I command that from what has happened so far, Government is confident that it will switch on Sharavathy Project on the 31st December 1962.

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I do not say this because I have a loud voice, but I say this with confidence and authority. I will give you facts and figures on which I rely. The Member questioned whether Government is going to spend all the money. He does not know our phased programme. I wish he had come to me and got the points for criticism. I would have given him all the points for criticism because the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. I would have told him my own weak points so that he might criticise me, but, unfortunately, he does not intend to know anything except making a bald statement.

Up to end February, the expenditure is Rs. 12.53 crores, We propose to spend Rs. 11.31 crores during 1961-62 and during 1962-63 we propose to spend Rs. 13.18 crores. This leaves a balance of Rs. 2.62 crores against the total estimated cost of Rs. 39.64 crores. During 1961-62 practically all the bulwark will have been finished and during 1962-63 most of the expenditure would be towards the purchase of machineries. If only I could let you know, the work on the generating station, the work on the penstocks are in full swing; contracts have been given out. For generating penstocks, we have already placed orders for the steel that is required. I may tell you that 70 per cent of the steel required is already in India. Agency has been fixed for penstocks and orders have been placed for turbines, for generator and for switch-gears. For almost all the important equipments that are required, orders have been placed and they will arrive according to Schedule. On the electrical side, the surge tanks are in progress according to Schedule. Penstock fabrication contracts have been given out. Switchgears tenders have been received and it is being processed. For major portion of equipments, we have already placed orders. On the civil side, in regard to power canal, about 70 per cent of the excavation of soil and 48.3 per cent for exeavation in raw have been comleted and tenders for opening cement concrete bed are now being processed and decisions will be taken very shortly and this is also going to be completed well in advance.

In the case of Molali tunnel, 80 per cent of the tatal work has been tackled and 21.1 per cent of the quantity has already been done. In regard to Voddambyne tunnel, 23.1 per cent of the earth exacavation and 10.6 per cent exacavation in raw has been completed. As regards these tunnels, there will be no difficulty because the working days will be great and we can work on the tunnels even in monsoon. So far as Linganmukhi and Talakalale dams are concerned, which are vital for storage, this is the earth work done. As I pointed out some time back, in section 5 and section 6 we had to replace the dam by an earthen dam and work has already commenced. As against a quantity of 97,848 units, the quantity yet to be done will be of the order of 42,059 and the contractor has already ordered for machines. They are likely to arrive in the end of March or April and so we will be able to do 300 units per day and out of the available 273 working days, it will be possible to bring it to a safe stage so as to store water required for generation of power. Linganmukhi dam has 4.55 lakhs units (100 c. ft. per unit). Talakalale dam has 1.15 lakhs, making a total of 5.7 lakhs of units of masonry. Against this, we have already completed 2.6 lakhs of units and what is remaining is only 3.06 lakhs units of masonry. Members will be glad to know that we have yet 273 working days to switch on and considering the number of working days, this work that we have on hand is a small thing for us. With the tempo that has developed, with the magnitude of the organisation that we have built up, I hope and I am confident that we will be able to finish the dam at least to the required stage well in advance. The average daily progress achived is 241.6 units of c.ft. during January and February. I would like to point out that the average daily progress to-day is 1,20,000 c.ft. per day and with this tempo we will be able to complete both Linganmukki dam and Talakalale dam well in advance and at the worst, by the time that is required. Here is a Member who says that Rs. 10 crores have been lost. I fail to understand with what courage and with what sense of responsibility, a statement of that kind is made. I recall to your memory that he made a statement on the floor of the House last time that Rs. 8 crores has been lost. All of a sudden, it rose from Rs. 8 crores to 10 crores. You will be surprised to hear that the total value of the work that has been entrusted to these contractors is itself Rs. 11.99 crores. I pity the Honourable Member. He says that Rs. 10 crores are lost in a work of Rs. 11.99 crores. I do not want to say anything. It is not worth the paper on which it is written. It has no value and the people of the Country must look at these things with open eyes and give it such value as it deserves.

The most unhappy work I have to do is, I have to make reference to the very uncharitable, very unfair, underserving statements he has made about the Members of the H.E.C.P. Board who are not here to defend themselves. It is no good for any Member, particularly a Member, of the Opposition to make such uncharitable remarks against men who have been doing great service to the Country, who have done great service to the Country in the past and who are going to do great service. But for them, where would we have got technical advice of a high order.

2-30 P.M.

Sir, almost all these people are retired Chief Engineers, and they have been striving and striving,and doing their work free of cost in the interest of the Nation. They are striving here to give us the best technical advice. Their technical advice is of such high order that even Government of India take their technical advice, I do not know how my friend made this kind of a statement. To cast any aspersions to these gentlemen would not be just, would not be fair and I only wish that he withdraws these words because we should acknowledge with gratitude the great service that they have been rendering and that they would render hereafter

(Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

also. Sir, I may recall to your memory that they are of maximum help in the process of the Krishna waters and our rights in the sharing of Cauvery waters. They have been of immence help to us in so many matters when we are hunting for technical advice. Are these people paid for this? No. They are doing the work in the interest of the State. To say a work of compliment would be enabling ourselves. Sir, reference was made to the Advisor. Government know full well what high stature he enjoyed not only in Mysore but in the whole of India. We did need a man of such stature to help us. There are so many difficulties about the Krishna, the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha and in finalising our proposals in regard to Krishna and Cauvery waters. When he has been of such an immence help to this Country, such a reference by the Hon'ble Member is most uncharitable.

Sir, so far as Sharavathi is concerned, I think, I have made matters very clear and even now I make it further clear that if any Member of this House or any responsible Member of this Country wants to know anything about Sharavathi, Government would be too glad to place it before them. It is a matter of public interest and Government would be too happy and I, personally, would be too happy to dispel from the minds of anybody any kind of misapprehension he may have in this matter.

Lastly, I only pity the Member and I only sympathise with him. I only with that he makes more responsible statements hereafter. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to mention about the working of the administration, particularly, in the democratic set up that if men of character, integrity and men of experience and ability recede from the Country's leadership, woe be to that Country. Country would be in the hands of men who will ruin it. It will endanger the stability of democracy and the people with integrity and character will not even think of entering the Ministries. Ministries have to go begging from door to door. Therfore, Members should be very restraint in making statements of unfounded character and baseless character merely to achieve their political end.

Sir, now I would refer to Kumaranahalli acqueduct. We will not have always good men in the administration. We have bad men also. It is because of this, such troubles arise. Here is a case where the Member has the courage to say that the Government has accepted a higher tender when a lower tender was recommended. I pity this Member and a thousand pities to him. Sir, facts should be placed before the Country and I am happy that an opportunity is give to make the Country understand how hallow these people are. This no confidence motion has given me an opportunity to expose these people.

Sir, the estimated cost for the acqueduct was 7.68 lakhs. Tenders were called for. While calling for tenders, alternative designs are also invited. There were four tenders and they were of Gammons and

Company, Joshi and Company, United Engineers and Company and Kamath and Company. Gammons had tendered for an alternative design and their tender was for 5.85 lakhs as against the estimated cost of 7.68 lakhs for the departmental design. For departmental design, Kamath's tender was 8.29 lakhs. The Chief Engineer rejected the tender of Gammons and recommended that of Kamath on certain technical grounds. The reasons given by him are that he did not agree with the design of Gammons as provided in the tender. P.W.D. Secretary, when he received the tender which costs 2.44 lakhs more, sent for the Chief Enigneer and said that here was a tender for an alternative design from a very responsible firm which was doing very huge works all over the Country and asked as to what were the defects the Chief Engineer had found out. He asked him to explain. The Chief Engineer sent a big note explaining that did not agree with those things. These things were processed through the Technical Advisor to Government of Mysore and these matters were discussed by the technical men with the technical men of the firm also and the technical advice tendered by the Technical Advisor is that this design is technically sound. On the recommendation of the Technical Advisor, Government have accepted the tender of Gammons for 6.09 lakhs. The original tender was for 5.85 lakhs and some alterations were made the Company accepeted. This 6.09 lakhs is against the recommendation of the Chief Engineer for 8.29 lakhs. This resulted in a saving of 2·19 lakhs to Government and Government had rightly rejected the recommendation of the Chief Engineer and accepted the recommendation of the Adviser. If my friend here says that the higher tender should be accepted, I have nothing to say. I can only repeat what I have said already in regard to the sense of responsibility with which Hon'ble Members should make statements on the floor of the House. I am ever ready and willing to give any figure or anything to the Members. They have a right to interpolate or come to me and ask for details. I fail to understand why this Hon'ble Member did not make use of that opportunity of either interpolation or personal contact before making false statements of this kind.

I now come to the Tungabhadra project.

† Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I would like to have clarification with regard to the acqueduct. The Minister just now mentioned that Gammons was finally accepted with the design given by them. It is stated that the departmental advice was that the acqueduct could have been constructed for an estimate lower than the one Gammons themselves have given for that particular design. Will the Hon'ble Minister explain whether this is a fact?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I am not competent to go into technical details. If the Hon'ble Member wants them, I would have no objection to go into details in my chamber. At this moment I have no details with me.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—I thought inviting the Members to Chambers was the monopoly of the Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I take it as an aspersion.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—I did not mean it as an aspersion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Speaker's chamber is not the personal property of the Speaker. It is the property of the whole House.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASPPA.—I would have no objection to enlighten any Member or to give clarification on this point.

Coming to the Tungabhadra project, the Hon'ble Member mentioned certain things.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Where was the need for inviting alternative designs when you are not sure of......

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Technical knowledge is not one man's monopoly. There are ever so many designs. After all the Chief Engineers have experience in one or two or ten designs but these persons have been doing dealing with thousands of designs on a big and small scale. Those designs are of great value. As a matter of fact, I may disclose for one big acqueduct a design of 26 lakhs was accepted by the same Gammons on the recommendation of the same Chief Engineer.

Now coming to the Tungabhadra project, a Hon'ble Member made an allegation of a wonderful nature. One person is reported to have claimed 4 lakhs. Somehow the claim was paid. Again another charge is made that he put forward a claim of 2 lakhs. The C.E. was asked to pay, he refused and so he was compulsorily retired. My goodness ! it has been my misfortune to go on traversing all these wonderful things. It is true that when Tungabhadra came to us after integration, there were many pending bills along with so many claims, some whimsical, some unlawful and some full of complications. During those days of commotion, so many things did happen. All kinds of claims were put forward on Mysore Government and at that time everybody was anxious to grab as much as he wants. Therefore Government thought in 1957 that it would not be possible for them to examine them from the legal technical and administrative point of view and so they appointed a special committee called the 'Claims committee'. This committee was appointed not by me but by Government. On 10th December 1957, a division was created to the Claims Committee consisting of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, the Secretary to P.W.D, a Financial Representative and the Law Secretary to advise them on points of law, lest they should go to the court and later on Government gets into the soup. This Committee was to examine all the claims legally, administratively and technically and orders were issued that the Chief Engineer may accept the recommendation of the Committee and issue orders on them to the extent of his powers and in cases where the claim exceeds his powers or the circumstanes are such that it needs Government's scrutiny, he should forward it to Government. In pursuance of this the cases that have been referred to the Mysore Government recommended by the Claims Committee, are only Seven. The aggregate amount of money to meet the claims recommended by the Claims

Committee in respect of all the cases is 2 lakhs 50 thousand and 663. The recommendations of the Claims Committee have been accepted by the Government and payments ordered, Barring this, this Government for the last 3 years–I have been looking into these things with the eyes of a needle and have not come across any case to the best of my recollection to the extent of availability of records. I do not know from where this Hon'ble Member collected this infomation and made it look as though Government have ordered lakhs of rupees to be paid and the Chief Engineer who refused to pay was ordered to be retired. If such fantastic statements are to be made by responsible Members of the Opposition, do you think that democracy will live ? It will be slaughtered. The Country's morale will go to dogs and no administration can run. I appeal to the people of the Country to take these peoples' statements with such value as they may deserve in the light of the information I have furnished to the House.

I have covered the Home Department, the anti-Corrpution, Saravathy and Bhada. Last of all, I can only place the facts before the Country appeal to the country and the people that these 33 friends who have accused the Government from A to Z, that they the Government is inefficient, incompetent and unfit, are totally on the wrong side. Probably it is the other way. In democracy, the Opposition has a role to play. They have a responsibility to discharge and when I say the fact which I am going to place, I ask whether these people deserve to be in Opposition in a democratic set-up (hear, hear)! They have to speak on facts; they ought to be on sure grounds. Where the administration is really at fault, let them say so with a view to set matters right. But if they just indulge in condemnation without regard to facts, it becomes my duty to criticise them. As already pointed out on a number of occasions, let us look at our performance during the last few years.

Have they looked into it ? Have they gone to the villages ? To-day, I say with confidence. Go anywhere in the Country, people are seeing the Plan coming to them with quickness, in such haste to their villages. People are feeling more and more comfortable. People are feeling more and more happy. Why, because there is so much of convenience thrust on them, whether they want it or no. In the annals of the history of Mysore, 7000 miles of rural communication—communication to connect every village, small and big—in the annals of the history of Mysore such a work had not been done. Within this one year or a year and a half, we have spent nearly two crores of rupees and constructed 7000 miles of rural communication which enthusiased men and created more comfort to the common man and which will help the development of economy in this Country in diverse ways. I ask these people Sir,—well Sir, I appeal to them through their Chairs—empty chairs! (*laughter*) to go to the villages and find out what exactly the feelings of the people are.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—At least through papers.

Sri H. M. **Channabasappa.**—Well Sir, under rural communication, under roads and buildings and under minor irrigation, under major irrigation and under electricity schemes which are vital to the people of the Country, what was the expenditure in 1957-58 ? It was 21.23 crores. In 1958-59, it rose to 24.11 crores. In 1959-60, it rose, further to 28.02 crores and to-day, up to the end of March, what could it be Sir, Can you imagine it will come near about 40 crores ! And that is how we are building the Country and here is a friend—here is a good number of friends who say, what have you done ? They have no eyes to see they have no ears to hear. What shall I do ? Well Sir, I ask them—Chincholi bridge, Seringapatam bridge, Sirguppa Bridge, Agnasi Bridge, Netravati Bridge and so on,—huge bridges—projects which they have never heard of. They are going on in full swing and in the course of probably six months or one year, most of them will have been completed and it is these friends who walk on that.

Under minor irrigation, it was 5.8 crores which was allotted in the Plan. Would you believe Sir, we have gone beyond six crores—we have spent much more than what we have actually provided.

Under communications, we had allotted on 8.09 crores under the Plan. We have exceeded the plan and in the history of Mysore such a thing had not been done. We have spent over nine crores under communications. The time has come when the Finance Minister and the Financial Secretary are saying 'hold on' a little bit. They are finding it difficult to cope up with the Bills. That is the pace at which we are building the Country. Here is a friend who does not know what is happening in his own district. If I may disclose the expenditure in various places, in Bangalore Circle of which Kolar is a part. The gentlemen who made this allegation I think comes from that District—in the year 1956-57, the expenditure in that district was 45 lakhs, under all heads. To-day, in 1960-61, up to the end of January 1961, it is 97 lakhs. It is only up to January. You know the P.W.D. spends a major portion of money in February and March and so we may expect it to go beyond a crore or a crore and a quarter. With what sense of responsibility could he say that people are unhappy in the Country; the administration is inefficient; probably he means 'inefficiency' minus the syllable 'in'. That is what he says. This will disclose what we have been doing to the people. We have exceeded the target under rural electrification scheme, in place of 700, we are doing 800 ; under irrigation pumping sets, as against plan provision of 7,000, we are going well above 8,000 : and well this goes on Sir, in every Division, in every district and in every circle– the expenditure is not merely mounting step by step, it is shooting up ! hundred per cent. Whether it be Kolar, Chintamani or any place. Go to any nook and corner of the Country—Bidar, Gulberga, Raichur. In Raichur, would you believe Sir, something wonderful has been done. In Raichur, hardly it was 7.54 lakhs in 1956-57. Can you imagine what it is today Sir. It is one crore this year. Well, I do not know, these friends probably have lived in Bangalore City and they come here and make a big noice saying 'you are inefficient, incompetent' 'Jetty Ministry must go'. With what cheek can they say so Sir? In the light of these facts, in the light of the growing tempo that has been built in the Country under minor irrigation, so much under major irrigation projects etc.? And Krishna waters it is a matter upon which we should be justly proud and it stands to the credit of this Ministry......

Mr. **SPEAKER.**—To the credit of the Minister concerned also.

Sri H. M. **CHANNABASAPPA.**—To your credit also, Sir, because you have helped me. You have infused with so much of courage and you have given me so much of time to explain matters. So, the credit also goes to you and the Hon'ble Members of this House. Well in the light of all these things—so much development work under roads, communications, rural electrifications, and a number of odd things,—Sir, I tell you Mysore has to-day 0.47 of the all-India average—0.26 miles of hundred sq. miles of the Country in the all-India average. Ours was only 0.37 only a year ago. Today, it is 0.47 as against the all-India average of 0.26. All this is an achievement by our efforts. There is no doubt about it. Due to the efforts of all the Members of this House including the Members of the Opposition. They know it, they refuse to speak it out. This is the kind of men that we have. They know it. You come out, they will say, what wonderful work is done! But here, for political purposes, whether it be political purpose or whether it is for any other purpose, we should not speak things against our conscience. Here are friends who have spoken much against their conscience. And for what? All for a vote! Well I should tell them, people are too cleaver now. They do not vote for what we say. They vote for whatever we do. That we have got to bear in mind. Therefore, I feel that after all is said done, these friends who have put up 15 charges before this Country—bald statements which they call charges—to the effect that Jatti Ministry must go—I say Sir, with all humility that the Country will judge the statements of these friends by what they have done and what they are going to do, nor by what they say.

Ministries cannot be broken by words; Ministries cannot be broken by harsh words, but Ministries can be broken for their acts of omission and commission. I have spoken for nearly two hours only to impress you and the Members of this House and through you the entire Country that in all that they have said there is not much truth there is not much substance in it. Nor have they made an attempt to say that. I would have appealed to the mover of the motion if he had been present here to withdraw it, but, unfortunately, he is not here and, therefore, I oppose, not merely oppose, but oppose with all the vehemence that I can command.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House now adjourns and will meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Five Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Forty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

† **ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).**—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮಹಾಶಯರೇ, ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸದ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತಂದು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ವಾದಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ದೋಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತೋರಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಜೋಡಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅನೃತದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೋಪುರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರದಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜವಾಬುಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು, ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಳಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ವಾದ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು Confidential document ಎಂದು, " ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇದೆ, ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಹಾರಿಸಿದರು. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೂ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿದೆ, ನಮಗೂ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿದೆ. ಒಂದು Confidential decument ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ—ಅವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂತು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ Confidential document ಅವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅವರು ಏನು ಉಪಾಯ ಹುಡುಕಿದರೋ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಯಾವ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಅವರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಬರಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ನೌಕರರು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆಸೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಜಾತಿ ಕೆಡಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಧಿಕ್ಕಾರಮಾಡದೆ ತೀರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿದರೂ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ನೆಪವನ್ನೂ ಹೂಡಿ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿರುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಬಲಯುತವಾದ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಬೇಕು ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು 29 ಎಂದು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ 29 ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಯಿತು. ನಾವೇ ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ, ನಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಘದ

ಕಟ್ಟು ಉಂಟು. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋದಾಗ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಇದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಪರಾಧ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. Democracy is a costly experiment. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಜನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದೂ, ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದೂ, ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಸುತ್ತಬೇಕಾದುದೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಯೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರು ಡೆಲ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ಲಂಡನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹಾರಿಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇದೆಲ್ಲ ಖರ್ಚೇ. ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಆವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗಬಹುದಾದ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಫಲ ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷ ಬಲವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದರೂ ಒಡಕು ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಪಕ್ಷ ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಅಡಚಣೆಯುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷ ಹೋದರೆ ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಹಗಲುಗನಸು. ಈ ಪಕ್ಷವನೂ ಬಲಯುತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಖರ್ಚಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭೂತಗನ್ನಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಿಗೆ—ನನ್ನ ಕೂಗು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕೇಳದೆ ಹೋದರೂ, ಆ ಗೋಡೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಾದರೂ ಕೇಳುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ತಂದದ್ದು ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯ, ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನಿಜವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಲ ನಿಜವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಲ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 3,800 ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಯುತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನೂ ಹಾರಾಡಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಆ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಅವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇವರು ಬರಹಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ನಂಬುವುದು ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜದ ತಲೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಡೆದಹಾಗೆ ಅನೃತವನ್ನು ಆಡುವವರು, ಬಾಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಜ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವ ಭರವಸೆ ನನಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

3,800 ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುದು 1,800ಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದುಹೋಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು ಎಂದು ಒಳಹೊಕ್ಕು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯಥಾಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾತಿ ಕೆಡಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಫೀಸಿನಿಂದ ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ)

ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನಿಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮವಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕರವಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಗೌರವ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ, ಬಹಳ ಮಧುರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಏಕೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದವರಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವುಂಟಾದಾಗ ಆ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ 1874. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 1958ರಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದು 166 ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದು 113. 1959ರಲ್ಲಿ 649 ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 164 ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು 150 ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪರವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. 1960ರಲ್ಲ 810 ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು, ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 90 ನಮಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿವೆ, 204 ನಮ್ಮಂತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. 1961 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಂದಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ವಿವರ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೀ ಸರಕಾರದ ಹುಕುಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿದವು ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿಯಬಾರದು. ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಯವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಾನ್ಸ್‌ಟೇಬಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್‌ಮಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿದುದೂ ಒಂದು ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಎಂದು ಇರುವಾಗ ಈ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ? 1960ರಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಒಟ್ಟು 90 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದ್ದುವು, ಮತ್ತು ಇವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 48 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಹುಡುಗರುಗಳ ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದು. 30 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು M. G. R. T. D. ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದು. ಇದು ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಜನರಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರವರು 30 ಜನರನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್‌ಮಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು. ಹತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಲೈಸನ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು. ಹೀಗೆ 1960ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹುಕುಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ರಿಟ್ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು 331 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದೋ ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಇವತ್ತನವರೆಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಸರಕಾರದವರೇ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನಮಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಯಾವಯಾವುದೋ ಅವಾಚ್ಯವಾದ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಲಗೆ ಕುಲವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಇದೆ ಇದು. ಹೀಗೆ ನಾಲಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತಿರುಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. Hard words will not break bones ಜನಗಳು ಇಂಥ ಕಠಿನ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದೇನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾದವು ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರದವರದೇ ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 1965 ರಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಜನ ಮುನ್‌ಸೀಫರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದುದು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ಸು ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದುದು. ಇವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಹೈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ

ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ಜಡ್ಜುಗಳೇ ಇಂದೂ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಡ್ಜು ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಈ ಮುನಿಸೀಫ್‌ರಾದವರು ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪೀಲು ಹೂಡಿದರು. ಇದು ನಾವು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಾವು allow ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆಹೋದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ಲು ಆಫೀಸರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಂದು ಹೈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆಯ ರೂಲುಗಳು 194 ಮತ್ತು 195 ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಛೇರ್ಮನ್ನರದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬಂದಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಲಾಯರುಗಳೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದವರದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬಂದಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೆರಡು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ವಾದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವರು ವಾದ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೇನು ಬೆಲೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪನವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರಲು ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರಾಗಿರುವವರು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪೀಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅವರು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗ ಪಟೇಲರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಪ್ಪನವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂದರೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಲೆಬಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಹೌದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಟ್ರಸ್ಟು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು allow ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು. ಇದರ ಜಡ್ಜಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ನಾವಿನ್ನೂ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲೋ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಅಲೋ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಲೀಗಲ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಸರುಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಸ್ಟೇಟು ಲಿಸ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟು ಬೋರ್ಡು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರಸ್ಟು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳು ಸೇರಿದ್ದು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗವರ್ನರವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರವರು ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸರಕಾರ ನಾಲಾಯಕ್ಕು, ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ವಾದ, ಇದು ಬಹು Mild ಆಗಿ ಸೌಮ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇದು ತಿಳವಳಿಕಸ್ಥರು ಆಡುವ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಎಸ್. ಎ. ಜಿ. ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ರವರ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎ. ಜಿ. ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ರವರು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ)

ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು, ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಪಣೆಮಾಡಿ ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರು ಇವರು ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರೂ ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟು ರಿ-ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಷನ್ನು ಆಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಆಂಧ್ರದ ಹೈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಇದೇ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದಾರು ಸಾರಿ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಡ್ವೊಕೇಟು ಜನರಲ್ಲರವರು ಏನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೋ ಅದನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ವಾದ-ವಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಇವರನ್ನು ಸಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡು ಮಾಡಿಡಬೇಕೇ, ರಜಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆ ರಜಾದಲ್ಲೆ Earned Leaveನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಇಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಈರಜಾ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಮಾಡಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜಾ ಮುಗಿದು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಪುನಃ ರಜಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ರಜಾ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವಯರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಂಧ್ರ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಬೇಕು, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ Technicalities ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಹೋದವು. ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪು ತಿಂದವನು ನೀರನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯಲೇಬೇಕು, ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಆಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹುದನ್ನು ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ವಾದಮಾಡಿ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು ಆಯುಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾದುವಾದುದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನಮ್ಮ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕೆಲವು ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿ Working Journalists Order ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ವಾಖ್ಯಾರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಆಯಾ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದುದು. ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಜ ಎಂದರೆ ಆಡು ಎಂತಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಜ ಎಂದರೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಎಂದೂ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದುರುದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ Malafidies ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೋರುತ್ತದಯೋ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. Malafidies ಎಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂದಲ್ಲ.

4-00 P.M.

ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ ಕೇಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಂ ಅವರ ನೇಮಕದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂರು ಆರ್ಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ದಿವಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ it lends colour to the contentions of the opposit party that there is malafide but we are not going to give a decision on that point. ಅಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೋ ಬಣ್ಣ ಹಾಕಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಮಾಲಾಫೈಡಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಬರಿದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯರೇ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವೇ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು.

ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧುವಾದುದಲ್ಲ; ಧರ್ಮವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಚೈತನ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಇವರು ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಿವಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಗುಂಪಿನವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಈ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಲ್ಲದ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯರೇ ಈಗಲೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ? ಏನೋ ವಾಕ್‌ತೃಪ್ತಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮತ್ತೇನೂ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದು ತುಂಬಾ ತಪ್ಪು ಭಾವನೆ. ಅದು ಆಗುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಷಯವಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 10–12 ಜನ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸೀಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಅದು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೆ ಇರುವಂತಹವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು-ಬಿಡುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುನ್‌ಸೀಫ್ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಜುಡಿಶಿಯರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಯಾವನೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅವನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗಲೂ, ಇತರರನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್‌ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸನ್ನು ಚಾಚೂ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ಅಪರಾಧ ಎಂದು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೇಳುವದಾದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅಪರಾಧ ಶಬ್ದದ ಅರ್ಥ ವಿಪರೀತ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಇವತ್ತೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಘಂಟಾಘೋಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸುಮ್ಮಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರಿಗೋ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸೀಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್‌ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕೈಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಶುದ್ಧ ತಪ್ಪು ಭಾವನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ರೀತಿ-ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಾಯಿ ಬಂತೋ ದೇವರಿಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತು! ಈಗ್ಗೆ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರಿಗೂ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪೀಸ್ ಎಂದು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾವು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ)

ಮೊದಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡಿ ಅವರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಯಾರೂ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ವಿಷಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಏಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶೋಭಾಯಮಾನವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ರೀ-ಆರ್ಗನೈಜ್ ಬೇರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೇಬರ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಲೇಬರ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಕೆಲಸವೇ ಬೇರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸವೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೇಬರ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಏನೂ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೇರುವುದೇನೋ ನಿಜ. ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ರೀ-ಆರ್ಗನೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಕೂಗು ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಆ ಒಂದು ಧ್ವನಿ ಅವರ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು. ನಾವು ಈ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ಸೀಲಿಯೇಟರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು, ಒಂದೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಂತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ಸೀಲಿಯೇಟರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅದು ಬರೀ ಭಯ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಶಯ. ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಬಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ರೀ-ಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಲ ನಾನು ಲೇಬರ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಕನ್ಸಿಲಿಯೇಟರ್‌ನಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬರಹ ಮೂಲಕ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ನಿನವರು ನನಗೆ ಬರೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ರೀ-ಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ರೀ-ಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ವಿಧಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೂ, ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್‌ಗೂ, ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಛೇಂಜ್‌ಗೂ ಒಂದು ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಮನೋಭಾವ ನೌಕರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗತಕ್ಕ ವೈಷಮ್ಯ ವೈಮನಸ್ಯ ದ್ವೇಷಾಸೂಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂಥ ಅವುಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯೇನು, ನಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಚುಚ್ಚುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬೈದರಲ್ಲಾ! ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ''ಕಳ್ಳನಿಗೊಂದು ಪಿಳ್ಳೆ ನೆವ'' ಎಂದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬೈದು ಇವತ್ತು ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಓಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಉತ್ತರ

ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಕೋಟಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ದೋಷವಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ನಮಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರಿಗೂ, ಲೇಬರರ್ಸ್‌ಗೂ ಪೀಸ್ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಿ, ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾವಿಗಳು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆರೆಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿವೆ-ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಾಲೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿವೆ.

ಇದೆಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಆಡುವ ಸೌಜನ್ಯ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋಯಿತಲ್ಲಾ ! ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಅಂತಹ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಂತೋ, ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬೈಯುವುದನ್ನೇ ಕಲಿತಿರುವುದು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಗುರುಗಳು ಶ್ರೀ. ಓಂ. ನಮಃ ಪಾಠ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವವರೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶ ನನಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ನನ್ನಧ್ವನಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಕೇಳಿಸಿತೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಉಂಟು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಜನ ನನಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹಿರಿಯರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಿರಿಯರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನ್ನು ಈಗ 60 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವನಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನನಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಏನೂ ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇವರು ನನಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ. But self-praise is no merit. ಆದರೂ ನಾನು ಸುಮಾರು 14 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಈ ನನ್ನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ 14 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಹಾಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ. ದೇಶದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ವಾದಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಥವತ್ತಾಗಿ ನಿಜವಾಡಬೇಕು. ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳೂ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ದಿನಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ; ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ಹೊಗಳುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ದೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧವೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅವರ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಗುರ್ತು ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ; ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಬರುವಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಲಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಲಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅಷ್ಟು ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಅವರೂ ಬೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ರಾತ್ರಿಯವರೆಗೆ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ದುಡಿಯುವವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕರುಣೆಯ ಮಾತೂ ಬೇಡವೇ ! ಹತ್ತು ಮಾತು ಬೈದರೆ, ಒಂದಾದರೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತು ಬೇಡವೆ ! ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಸಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ! 15 ಸಹಸ್ರ ವರ್ಷದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಂಥ ನಾವುಗಳು ಬಾಯಿತುಂಬ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಏನು ಗತಿ !

ನಾನು ಈ ಮೋಷನನ್ನು ಅಪೋಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಇಷ್ಟೆ.

†Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to waste much of the time of the House because I only want to impress upon the Members of the Hon'ble House that the allegations that have been made against this Government, particularly in my Department are without any foundation and they are far from truth and are not based on facts and figures.

My friend Sri B. K. Puttaramaiya, Leader of the Oppsition, has laid a charge against this Government saying that hospitals have been concentrated in the urban areas and the rural areas have been inclueded and Government have not taken any steps in that regard. Sir, I wodld like to place some of the facts before you that during the Second Five-Year Plan, 73 new dispensaries and 149 primary health centres and 79 ayurvedic dispensaries have been sanctioned by this Government of which, just a handful—not more than a dozen have been sanctioned to urban areas. They are all sanctioned to the rural areas and I think the Members will realise how Government have taken steps to meet the demands of the rural areas. Of these, nearly 200 institutions have been sanctioned to the rural areas to the rural areas. Further, to have equitable distribution of medical facilities throughout the State, the Government have teken steps to divide the whole State into blocks of 15,000 population and provide facilities and sanctioned one unit to each block wherever there were no facilities ; and a survey also has been done. The maps that have been drawn up in this connection are under print and I think the Hon'ble Members will have these maps and figures before them very shortly.

I do realise that there is some shortage of medical personnel and some of the institutions have been left without doctors. Government have taken steps—every possible steps—to see how best these institutions can be provided with medical doctors even in the district headquarters, hospitals wherever possible and the minimum staff is retained and the rest of the staff has been deployed throughout the district. For the information of the House, I may say facts district-wise. But I do not think I need elaborate on that. Out of 204 sanctioned medical officers, I have seen to it that only 21 are retained in the district hearquarters hospitals and the rest are deployed in the districts. Further, we have made provision for diet in the institutions in the rural areas so that patients may be properly provided with nutrition. Government have time and again informed this House of the steps taken by the Government and I have said that we a programme of providing quarters for medical personnel on a phased programme. Starting of licenciates course: starting of medical colleges, increased adimssions to colleges—Government are also thinking of taking bonds from the students who are being admitted to the medical colleges. With all these steps taken, I leave it to the House to judge whether the Government have not considered the demands of the rural areas.

My friend Sri Mallaradhya whom I do not see here just now, and whom I credited with intelligence and a person who would base his arguments on facts when he makes some representation on facts, I regret to inform you that he has thoroughly failed in this regard. He has stated that we have appointed retired officer as the DEAN of the Principal of the College. We have not done that. We have appointed Dr. Nadkarni as Superintendent of the Hospital—not as Dean of the Principal—probably he had that in mind. It is our intention to have a full time Dean to be in charge of the administration of the College and hospitals attached to it. Government have taken a decision to implement it.

He has accused us for appointing retired people. The House is aware that we have a shortage of medical personnel and more than that, of post-graduate training and particularly those with teaching experience. We did employ some for post-graduate courses only those who have experience in teaching, because we were short of such experienced people. For the information of the House, I may say that we have sent out 126 people for post-graduate training so that we can run these institutions properly. As soon as we get them back, and we are getting them by and by—we are replacing the retired people.

He has again alleged that the Government have not taken steps to get permanent recognition for the medical college, Mysore. Probably the Hon'ble Member is not aware of what the Government have done for that institution, so that it may be permanently recognised. I may say to the House that we took over that college only in September 1958 and got all the information and all recommendations made by the Indian Medical Council to the University so that the instituition could be permanently recognised. As regards recognition, I do not think there need be any apprehension or fear that the college is not recogniised. The College is recognised and it is included is Schedule I of the Indain Medical Council. The only difficulty—the so-called difficulty is that it is not permanently recognised by the British Medical Council. Even with the British Council have been recognising it temporarily and every effort is being made to request the Indian Medical Council to recommend to the British Council to have it permanently recognised and we have implemented almost all the recommendations made by the Indina Medical Council so that they may recommend to the British Medical Council. As proof of that, I may say that the Indian Medicl Council have been satisfied and they have already permitted us to start the condensed M. B. B. S. Course in Mysore Medical College having been satisfied by the improvements effected and the implementation of the suggestions they had made.

Further, I had occasion to meet the Chairman of the British Medical Council when he visited India and then I made representation British Medical Council to recognise it on a permanent basis. He said that he would do his best to recognise it. I do not think we need go with a begging bowl for recognition. I may assure the House that it is the intention of Government to raise the status of the Medical College.

(Sri K. K. HEGDE)

Then we can demand recognition and I am sure we will do that within a short time.

Then he has said without any facts and figures before him that Government have treated the Mysore Medical College in the discriminatory manner. I do not know what made him say so. We took over this college in 1958. During these two years we have sanctioned buildings worth Rs. 51,31,163 to house the necessary beds and the college hostels as desired by the Indian Medical Council against Rs. 55 lakhs sanctioned to the Bangalore Medical College. As regards the staffing pattern also, he said that the Mysore Medical College has been given a step-motherly treatment. I may say that we have to improve medical education. For that purpose we have sanctioned to each of the colleges 14 full-time units. We have not made any discrimination between one college and the other in this matter.

Coming next to post-graduate personnel, on the medical side we have got 5 post-graduate qualified persons in Mysore as against 5 in Bangalore. On the surgical side, we have got 3 with post-graduate qualifications in Mysore as against 3 in Bangalore. In the department of gynæcology and obsterics we have 3 in Bangalore and 2 in Mysore; in opthalmy we have got 2 in Mysore and 2 in Bangalore: in E.N.T. also we have 2 in Mysore and 2 in Bangalore; in anaesthetics we have 1 in Mysore and 1 in Bangalore; in radiology also we have 1 in Mysore and 1 in Bangalore and in skin and V.D. department also we have 1 in Mysore and 1 in Bangalore. From these figures the House can see whether there has been any discrimination between the two colleges. Even in the future also I do not intend to make any discrimination. Even in the allotements to be made in 1961-62 I do not think there is any discrimination. From these facts, the House can see that without any foundation, my friend Sri Mallaradhya has laid charges against this Government and I leave it to the House to judge the validity of his statements. As rightly pointed out by the Minister for Local Self-Govrrnment, even though they have got eyes, they refuse to see.

With these remarks I would ask the House to judge the remarks made by my friend Sri Mallaradhya and the other Members of the Opposition.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಸಹಕಾರ ಶಾಖಾ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರನೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: "In the field of co-operation, the Ministry had deliberately favoured their own party men to dominate the several co-operative Institutions and when glaring cases of misappropriation and defalcation of public funds were brought to their notice, they have refused to take timely and appropriate action to book the offende

There is an obvious tendency on their part to screen the offenders on party considerations''.

ಆದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ತನಕ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಆರೋಪಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವವರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಧೃಡೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡದೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಂಬಬೇಕೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೇನೇ ತೀರಾ ವಿರೋಧವಾದಂಥಾದ್ದು. ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ 2–3 ದಿವಸಗಳ ತನಕ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಗಮನದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅವಾಚ್ಯ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೇ ವಿನಾ, ಅವರು ಅಂಕಿ–ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪಾದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುವ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಂಕೀ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಧೃಡಪಡಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊಂದಂಶ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರೂ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಒಂದ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅಂಶ ಏನೆಂದರೆ–ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹತೋಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ದೈನಂದಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಂಥ ಒಂದು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯನ್ನೂ ಅವರು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 55 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವುಗಳು 1954–55 ರವರೆಗೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇನು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ 1954–55 ರಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ವೆಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈಗ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇವುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ 1954–55 ರಿಂದ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ವಿಪುಲವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇವುಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ, ನಾನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ 30–6–1960ರ ವರೆಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಷ್ಟರಾದ 13,916 ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕಳೆದ 8 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 106 ಸಂಘಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿವೆ.

4–30 P.M.

ಸುಮಾರು 14,000 ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀರಿದಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ 14,000 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಸುಮಾರು 8,000 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ 8,000 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ರೈತಾಪಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ)

ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 1954–55 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಹಂಚಿದ್ದಾದರೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು 14 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬರೀ 14 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸುಲಭವಾದುದು ಏನಲ್ಲ. ಹಲವಾರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಲದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಾಲ ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಒಂದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಬಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಸಾಲ ಹೇಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕಂತಾದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹೇಳುವದಾದರೆ 100 ಕ್ಕೆ 97 ರಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಪಸ್ ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣವನ್ನು ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡಿ ಹೊಸ ವರುಷ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವದರೊಳಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೇವಲ 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಷೇರ್ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಷೇರ್ ಭಂಡವಾಳ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂಸಹ ಒಂದು 'ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಕೋಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮುಂತಾದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಂಥ ಇತರೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಸುಮಾರು 500 ಸಣ್ಣ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 200 ದೊಡ್ಡ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ರೈತರು ತಾವು ಬೆಳೆದಂಥ ಅಹಾರ ದವಸಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುಂಗಡ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ತತ್ವದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 3 ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಒಂದನೇದ್ದು ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಾಂಡವ ಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇದ್ದು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕಂಪಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೂರನೇದ್ದು ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಸಂಕೇಶ್ವರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಪಾಂಡವಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಭಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚತಕ್ಕಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರುಷ ಲಾಭ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ 6–10 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಲಾಭಾಂಶವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ 16 ರಿಂದ 20 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಮೀರಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿವೆ.

ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಗೊತ್ತು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಷೇರ್ ಹೊಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶವು ಇದರಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೂ ರೆಗ್ಯೂಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಧರ್ಮದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದರಂತೆ ತಾಲೂಕ ರೆಗ್ಯೂಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಪಾಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತಾಪಿಗಳ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆದಂಥ ಪಥಾರ್ಥಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಹಿವಾಟು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರುಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಗ್ಯೂಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಕ್ಕ ರೇಟಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಲು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷದ ದಿನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡದೆ, ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿವರುಷ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಪಾಲಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಿಂದಲೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಯಾವವೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಷೇರ್ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ, ಯಾವ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ, ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ನಿಂತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರವು ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ, ತನ್ನ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಇಬ್ಬರು-ಮೂವರು ಜನರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಂಥ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಜನ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಜನವಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಮೂವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಿತ (interest) ವನ್ನೂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಲಾರರು. ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನೂ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಸಹಕಾರದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲಾಗಲಿ, ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಖಾದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೋದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಹಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನೂ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕೂಡ ತೀರ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಮೆಯಾದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು. ಅದು ಅವರ ಊರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಸೊಸೈಟಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ)

ಗಳಿವೆ; ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗೇಜ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ. ಆ ಎರಡು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ—ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗೇಜ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರವಿದೆ. ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾಮಕರಣಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರವಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಂತು ಸೋತವರನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಅವರ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರುವ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ! ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಥೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದದಿಂದ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಎರಡು ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋತವರನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೊಠಾವಳೆಯವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಟಮಾರಿತನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಜಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸಹ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದೇಶ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಕೈಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದರು. ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ ಧಾಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೆಕೋಸ್ಲೊವೇಕಿಯಾ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವ ದೇಶ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ದೇಶದವರು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಜೆಕೋಸ್ಲೊವೇಕಿಯಾದ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಹಕಾರ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವತನಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಬರೆದರು. ಆ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು All India Co-operative Union ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದರು. All India Co-operative Union ನವರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಬರೆದು, ಜೆಕೋಸ್ಲೋವೇಕಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವವರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವತನಕ ವಸತಿಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಬರತಕ್ಕ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಯಸುವವರೇ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಆ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಏಕಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಠರಾವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ All India Union ಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ

ದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಲವಾರು, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊಕರೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳಿಸಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ತಂಡ ಜೆಕೊಸ್ಲೊವೇಕಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ತಂಡ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆ ತಂಡದ ಸಂಗಡ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಖರ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅದರ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಜೆಕೋಸ್ಲೊವೇಕಿಯಾದ Co-operative Union ನವರು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಷ್ಯಾದಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥವರು ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ Co-operative Union ನವರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕರೆದು, ಅವರ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಷ್ಯ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ಇದೇ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಾಕಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಯೂರೋಪಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರು ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನ್ನಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಚಪಲವನ್ನೇ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನ್ನುವವರು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ವಿದೇಶ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರು ತಮಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ ಹಣ, ಷೇರು ಹಣ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹಣಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರವರು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು. ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟು ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ವಿವೇಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಇವರು Non-Scheduled Banks ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಯಾವ Non Scheduled Bankನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಲ್ಲ Scheduled Bankಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಾಗಿರುವವರು. ಲಾಭ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬ್ಯಾಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೈಲಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಮವಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೂ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೂಕಾಲು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದು, ನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ರವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ Approved Scheduled Banks ಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆರೋಪಣೆಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಧರ್ಮವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಇಂತಹ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಂಟಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದು ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಂಟೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಂಟಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಮಾತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅವರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ)

ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ. ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿರಬೇಕು. ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೇಡಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು! ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಧರ್ಮವಾದರೂ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಬಾಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಬರುವವರು ಬಾಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಡಿಗಳಂತೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರದೆ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅಡಿಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ? ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಇಂತಹ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸಾಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಈ ಬಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೆನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪನವರು (ಕಂದಾಯ ಖಾತೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು)—. ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ನಾನು ದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಬಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲವಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸು ಇರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಪ್ಪೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪನವರು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡಿ ನನ್ನ ಖಾತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆನಡೆದಾಗ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಸುಮಾರು 4,43,273 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ಆಭಾವ ಪರಿಹಾರಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಡಿ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಸ್ಪೆಂಡುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪನವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಿಂದಲೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು. ಭೂ-ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿ ಬರೀ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದುದಲ್ಲ, ಮಾನ್ಯಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಸೇರಿದುದು. ಈವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಭೂ-ಸೂಧಾರಣೆಯ ಕಾನೂನು 1958ನೇ ನವಂಬರಿನ ಸೆಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, 1959ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು ಜಂಟೀಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಜಂಟೀಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು 64 ಮೀಟಿಂಗುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು 46 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನ್ನನೆನಪು, ಇಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಂಟೀ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೇ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಾದುದೇನಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು

ನಾನಿಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಘಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಈ ಜಂಟೀ ಚುನಾಯಿತಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಅಖೈರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ಜಂಟೀ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಮಾಹೆ 22-25ನೇ ತಾರಿಖಿನೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಮಂಡಿಸುವುದುಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಸೊಂಡೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೊಂಡೂರು ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನಾಗಲಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಆಧಾರವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೋ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಾದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವೇನೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ಸು ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರು ತಹಶೀಲುದಾರರ ನೇಮಕವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಬಾರದಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ಟೇ-ಆರ್ಡರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದಾವುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರು ಸ್ಟೇಆರ್ಡರುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ಸು ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರು ಉಮೇದುವಾರರನ್ನು interview ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ತಹಶೀಲುದಾರರುಗಳ interview ಕೂಡ ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಾರ್ರೆ. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಗೋಮಟೇಶ್ವರನ ವಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ಗೋಮಟೇಶ್ವರನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೊಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದಲೂ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾನು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೇನೆ, ಎಂಟು-ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಆದರೂ ಜನತೆಗೆ ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಥೆ ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

5-00 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಆರುಮ್ಮಗಂ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ evening star ಮತ್ತು morning star ಎಂಬ ಎಡಿಟರ್ ವಿಷಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಗೊಮ್ಮಟೇಶ್ವರ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು 10ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಮುಂಡರಾಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ. ಅದು ಜಗತ್ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಬಹಳ ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಗ್ರಹ. ಆ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಕೆಲವು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಜನರ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಂಥ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸರ್ದಾರನು ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದಂಥ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತವಾದಂಥ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವನ ತಲೆಗೆ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು. ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಮಟೇಶ್ವರನ ವಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬಹಳ ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಮೆರಗು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಣ್ಣು ವಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕಿಂತ ತಾಜಾ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಜನ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ. ಈ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಗೋಮಟೇಶ್ವರ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಆ ಕರ್ರಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಜಂಬದ ಕೋಳಿಯ ಕಥೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಮೆರೆದಾಗ, ಬಣ್ಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಿಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮೆರಗು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ)

ಕೆಲವುದಿನಗಳನಂತರ ಮಾಸಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ ಬಂತು. ಅದಾದ ನಂತರ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಣ್ಣು ಪಾಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸದೆ ಗೊಮ್ಮಟೇಶ್ವರನ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಋಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಆ ಗೊಮ್ಮಟೇಶ್ವರ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಚಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನೋ, ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯನ್ನೋ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.— ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಋಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವೇ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆದು ನಾನು ಮರೆಯಲೇ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.— ಅದು ತಮಗೂ ಆಸೆಯಿದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.— ಅವರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಆಶೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಏನೋ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಆದಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಅವರಂತೆ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

†Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).— Mr. Speaker Sir, it is really tragic that the Opposition is not here to listen to the reply given by the Members of the Government. Sir, shall I call this chivalry, or shall I call this propriety ? I leave it to the House to judge Sir, during the course of the Debate, the Opposition Members have really gone out of their way to hurl unsubstantiated attack against the Government. Sir, one of the Hon'ble Members referred to the management of Silk Filatures. Sir, he himself was the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce for a long time. Therefore I can presume that he knows how filatures have been working in this State. Sir, even when Filatures was in the private sector, it continued to sustain losses and had to borrow heavily from the Government to keep goving. Even then, they were unable to carry on in spite of the loan borrowed from the Government. Sir, finally the Government had to go to the rescue of the Filatures and they had to buy over the entire concern exept one. Therefore, it is not a new feature that the filatures are sustaining losses. It is there inherent in the industry itself. It is not a question of the Mysore Government sustaining losses by inefficient Management. It is not so at all. Sir, the Central Silk Board has been doing its best to sustain the Silk Filatures and they have given us grants and loans to modernise the Silk Filatures. Recently, we have introduced many reforms in the working of filatures and we have introduced the incentive bonus with a view to step up production. All the same, it is difficult to narrow down losses,

not to speak of wiping off losses. Sir, so long as the present price of cocoons holds the field, so long as the quality of cocoons is not improved, it is very difficult to run the filatures and prevent losses Therefore Sir, in the ultimate analysis, Silk Filatures sustain the sericultural industry as a whole. It is with a view to prop up the industry that the Government is running the Silk Filatures even though they are incurring losses. It is true for the last ten years, we are not able to make both ends meet. In recent years, we have been able to narrow down losses though we pay ruthlessly low wages to the labour in the Silk Filatures. Therefore, it is inherent in the industry itself ; and it is really very uncharitable on the part of the Hon'ble Member to pick one instance to show that the Government have not been able to run the Silk Filatures on a profit basis. It is inherent in the industry itself. Till the other factors are improved, it is difficult to run them on at least a no profit and no-loss basis. Recent innovations that have been introduced have given good results. He was referring in particular to Kanakapura Filatures Sir, where we have introduced a year and a half ago, the incentive bonus. They were originally giving us 2,000 pounds per month. The production has now increased to 2,900 pounds per month. There is greater production and with the increase in production, the cost of production has come down to Rs. 2 per pound. With all this, again the Kanakapura Silk Filatures is still working at a loss because we have not been able to buy quality cocoons at a low price. Simply because we are running the filature in order to sustain the industry, the cocoon reeler gets a price. Otherwise, they will have been exploited by people who run local charkas. That is the reason why all the rears would be exposed if the silk filatures are closed down. As a prop for the entire industry, we are running the silk filatures. Therefore there is no need for my friend to say that filatures is incurring losses. It cannot be attributed to the inefficiency of the management at all. The management perhaps is the best in the circumstances of the case.

With these few words, I refute all the baseless allegations made by the Hon'ble Member who spoke with regard to the Silk Filatures.

†Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister and Leader of the House).—Sir, I rise to oppose the No-Confidence Motion moved by the Members of the Opposition. While trying to reply to all the points raised by the Members of the Opposition, I will try to be as brief as possible, because several points have been raised by many Members from the Opposition. The main attack from the Opposition seems to be that because the Congress Party is united, the Congress Party has become strong, they are feeling nervous in view of the coming General Elections. Whatever they may say, they have a feeling that because Congress Party is completely united and Congress Party has become strong, they have a feeling that they may not get returned in the General Election. They have said that it is not an election stunt. But definitely as has been put by my Hon'ble colleagues, it is really an election stunt. I heard very carefully the speeches of the Members of the Opposition.

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Particularly I heard the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, the way in which he was reading the no confidence motion. The way in which he was speaking and the way in which he refused to reply to the speeches made by the different Members of this House. It appears from all these that he was not very serious or sincere in moving this no confidence motion; perhaps it was due to pressure from some of the Members of his party that he was made to meve t is no confidence motion.

Now, I will take up the points one by one. The Hon'ble Member Sri Narasimhan said that during the tenure of office of the present incumbent they have been demonstrations against the police. He is a Member representing the Communist political party. It is the work of the Communist Members to create disturbances and get credit for that. He is a Member coming from K.G.F. There since about 3 years there are no differences between the management and the workers who are working in the Mines there. Not only that, there is regular co-operation between the workers and the management. There was a very small incident to which he referred. That was an incident between one Head Constable and one person supplying provisions to the Constables and also the other workers in that area. He did not pay some cach immediately and so they quarrelled between themselves. It was complained by the merchant that the Head Constable assaulted him. When this complaint was made the Sub-Inspector in charge immediately suspended the Head Constable. After that some of the Communist Members led a demonstration there. It was not a big crowd. It was a very small crowd only. Taking this as one of the instances he went on generalising that there are a number of demonstrations against the police and the Ministry. It is not at all correct. He also made a reference to the demonstration at Hubli. According to the report that I have got, the trouble there arose only due to instigation by the Communist Members. They are creating such disturbances everywhere in the State and then making a complaint. It is their policy and so we need not pay much attention to the demonstrations instigated by Members of the Communist party.

Then Sri M. S. Pattan wanted to make wild allegations against the Government of Mysore. He referred to an incident which took place in Ramdurg State before that State merged in the former Bombay State. At that time there were so many disasters. This Government cannot be held responsible for all that happened in Ramdurga State when it was a State and when it merged in the former Bombay State. At that time all the representations which my friend Sri Pattan is making were made by him and others and all those representations were duly considered by the then Government of Bombay and thereafter relief was given to tne persons who really suffered. This was done by the Government of Bombay. After the formation of the New Mysore

State on 1st November 1956 it is not fair for the Hon'ble Member to complain against this Government that this Government is not considering sympathetically the cases of those who suffered in the Ramdurg disaster. This incident has nothing to do with the present no confidence motion, but somehow or the other my hon'ble friend is trying to attack this Government for some reason or the other for some incident which happend many years ago.

He also said that false prohibition cases are launched against Members of the Opposition. I have never heard any such case. If there were any such instances, he should have cited those cases specifically, but he has not referred to any individual case and so it is no use discussing that problem. Whenever there are cases the police will have to investigate and if the investigation is correct then charge-sheets are to be sent to the court. If that is done, he will have to appreciate the work done by the police for investigating correctly and sending charge sheets to the court.

Then he referred to a dacoity case committed in Jamkhandi taluk. As far as I know, there is no case of dacoity committed in Jamkhandi taluk during the last two or three years. I come from that area and moreover I was incharge of the Police Department. Without knowing where dacoity was committed, he wanted to make an allegation against the Government, particularly against the Police Department. Perhaps he is referring to a dacoity which was committed in another place, probably in Athni taluk in Belgaum District. He does not know the facts, but still he wants to make an allegation against the police and against me in particular because I come from Jamkhandi Taluk. These facts are not at all true. If what I presume is correct and if he refers to the case of dacoity in a place called Kakmari in Athni Taluk of Belgaum District, then that case was pending before the court in the First Class Magistrate's Court. There bail was refused. Then the party went in appeal to the District Magistrate's court. There also bail was refused. Then he went in appeal to the High Court and there also bail was refused. Then he went in appeal to the Supreme Court and there also bail was refused. If all these courts have refused bail, then how is he correct in making an allegation against the police. If the judiciary has given a decision against his party, how am I or the Members of this House responsible for it ?

Then he also referred to N.E.S. and the educational development plans in Ramdurg Taluk and he wanted to say that his taluk has been neglected. That is not at all correct. I got information form the department concerned. This block in Ramdurg was inaugurated in April 1958. The total amount spent in that block so far is Rs. 4,24,453. As against that the peoples' contribution is only Rs. 15,309. This shows the popularity of the Hon'ble Member. He has to collect public contribution from the public to match the money spent by the Government of Mysore. If it is not possible for the Hon'ble Member to collect public contribution, it is not the fault of the Government. If he is

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very popular and if he is wanted by the people of that taluk, then naturally they would have given public contribution equal to the money which the Government is prepared to spent in that taluk. If that has not been done, he is to be blamed and not the Government. As far as I can see, the Hon'ble Member is always trying to attack the Police Dopartment because in one way or the other he is involved in some criminal case or the other. For that I am not responsible. I have always said that if his behaviour is well then no police officer will try to touch him, but if it not, and if he is in trouble because of that, then it is his duty to behave well. Beyond that I cannot say anything.

There was another point which was raised on behalf of the Opposition regarding the membership of a number of committees. They did not specifically mention the names of the persons who are from the Congress Party and who are from their side. Whenever we nominate or appoint members on different committees or boards, we do not take into consideration the political party to which the person belongs, but we look to the person who will be useful for work on particular committee or board. Without taking more time I will just say a few words about this. There are committees on which M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. without reference to any party persuasion have been nominated. They are :

(1) Advisory Committee for the Amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(2) District Development Council before the enactment of Local Boards.

(3) Advisory Committee for Family Planning.

(4) Advisory Committee for Polytechnic Institutions in the respective areas.

There are also other committees, but I do not wish to name all of them for want of time. I have got a list of the names of the different members belonging to the Congress and the Opposition on the different committees and boards. I do not propose to read the whole list.

But I will just mention a few names and the number of committees of which they are members :

Sriyuths :—

M. C. Narasimhan	...	...	5	committees
M. Danappa	...	...	5	,,
B. L. Narayanaswamy	...	...	2	,,
J. P. Sarwesh	...	...	2	,,
S. P. Talwalkar		...	1	,,
Mahomed Sait	...	...	1	,,
G. Hoover	...	...	2	,,
Shamsunder	...	...	1	,,
C. M. Arumugham	...	...	2	,,
J. B. Mallardhya	...	...	2 or 3	,,

Sriyuths:—

Y. Veerappa
B. G. Khot
T. Jambanna
B. R. Patil
Basavegowda
T. N. Kempahonnaiah
G. N. Puttanna
K. Kenchappa
Chunchegowda

Dr. Parthasarathy and a number of other M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of the Opposition. These Members are on several committees. In spite of that if they want to make an allegation against the Government the Opposition Members are not taken on the different committees, I think that allegation is without any basis and it is not fair.

Then a reference was made by the Opposition Members regarding the production of spurious or forged challans in the R.T.O's. Bank. They wanted particularly information. I wanted to give that information to the House in order to inform the House of what the latest position is. So far, 2,600 such cases have been detected, involving a total sum of Rs. 9,15,673.64 n.P. It is reported that 193 cases are pending final verification of credits. I will give yearwise the number of cases.—

	Cases.
1955	19
1956	524
1957	785
1958	753
1959	308
1960	216

The matter has been referred to the Police and is under Police investigation. In this connection, one clerk or typist who was working in that department has been arrested and he has been released on bail. He has been kept under suspension. Further investigation is going on. The case is still pending investigation ; 164 complaints have been lodged so far and a sum of Rs. 37,915.12 has been recovered in 152 cases by the department. These are the facts which I wanted to place before this House.

A reference was made by one of the Honourable Members from the Opposition regarding Navilaswami case of Sandur and while a reference was made, it was suggested by somebody that Government was sympathetic for one gentleman, a Member of this Assembly. In this case, 12 accused were prosecuted for conspiracy about three years back. That conspiracy was regarding theft and other offences in connection with the idol of Navilaswami at Sandur. Twelfth accused was tried separately and convicted. The rest of the accused were

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acquited. The Government preferred the appeal only with a view to getting an assessment of the prosecution case so as to take suitable steps against their own officers if the remarks of the Magistrate were true. The Magistrate had passed certain remarks. We wanted to know whether the remarks passed were true or not. So we went in appeal. The Court did not admit the appeal. It was decided against the Government and the persons who were concerned. The department is looking into the matter.

Sri K. Puttaswamy.—Were there remarks against the Police or the administration?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—The remarks were against the Police officers who investigated the case. That is why we wanted to know whether the remarks were correct. If we got the remarks removed, then we did not wish to take action against the Police. If the appeal was not adimitted, then some action had to be taken against the Police officers. It was expressly noted before the High Court as follows: "The position should be made clear to the High Court that the Government was not interested whether the accused were acquitted or convicted but that the Government was keen on ascertaining the truth particularly in so far as it concerned the Police officers who investigated the present case." This was the representation made before the High Court.

Sri K. Puttaswamy.—Is it that you were not convinced of the judgment of the lower Court?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—We were concerned only about the remarks passed by the court against the Police officers. We wanted to know whether the remarks passed were justified or not. So we went in appeal. There was a reference regarding one of the Police officers.

Sri K. P. Gadag.—May I know whether the remarks made were expressly against the Police?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—We were concerned only with the Police department.

Reference was made regarding one Police officer who was working as Police Inspector. He was placed on special duty in November 1958 for recovery of illegal arms and ammunitions in Belgaum and Bijapur. Up to July 1960 he recovered unlicenced arms and a large amount of ammunitions. He risked his life in arresting the dacoit called Shantappa Chadcha. His services in the Police department have been meritorious throughout. He has been awarded the Indian Police Medal in 1946 and Police Medal for gallantry in 1954 and for meritorious service in 1959. The Head of the Department of Police and the Director of Anti-corruption recommended accelerated promotion for Sri Kallur. He was far junior in the Inter-State seniority list. Therefore, it was not possible to accede to the accelerated promotion; but when after full consideration when they came to know that there were still unlicensed arms and ammunitions in that particular area, the Government decided that this officer might be promoted and continued as Deputy Superintendent of Police on a tenure basis for a period of one year. By that period we feel that all the unlicensed arms and ammunitions may be recovered. This is the only intention for keeping him as Deputy Superintendent of Police on a tenure basis.

Then a reference was made to a case from Gauribidnur. One of the merchants there had to appear before the Court as a witness. Summons was issued to him, but he did not go to the Court according to the summons. He refused to be served by the authorities concerned. On three occasions he did not obey the summons issued by the Court. Thereafter, the Sub-Inspector represented the matter to the Court and the court issued a non-bailable warrant on 19th September 1960 for production of the merchant concerned on 16th September 1960. The Sub-Inspector went to the shop of this merchant. In the shop he wanted to serve the summons. Then also the merchant refused to be served. At that time he was not the only person present. There were other persons present and when there was some disturbance in the shop, the Police Sub-Inspector felt that it would not be possible for him to take him safely without handcuffing. So he handcuffed him and took him to the Police Station. Then some representations were made to the Police Department, also to the Government. From the information which I have got, it appears that the Police officer who wanted to handcuff the person rather exceeded his powers. Looking to the circumstances, that was the impression which the Government has got. Instructions are issued to the Superintendent of Police to look into the matter and to see whether what we feel is correct and if it is correct, what action should be taken. This is the position.

Another reference was made to the case of one Sri N. L. Patil–taking disciplinary action against this officer who was an Assistant Commissioner. Sri N. L. Patil was working as Headquarters Assistant to the Excise Commissioner from October 1957 to December 1959. As Headquarters Assistant, he was in charge of Provincial Ganja Stores. While he handed over the stock in January 1959 to the State Huzur Treasury, it was found that there was a shortage of 265 cakes of C Class Ganja weighing 146.20 seers. After a detailed enquiry, the enquiry officer came to the conclusion that Sri Patil was careless in not taking the stock of Ganja when he took charge and therefore, the responsibility for the shortage will have to be fixed on him.

5–30 P.M.

Sir, after careful consideration and in consultation with the Public Service Commission, it has been decided by Government that the cost of ganja which was found as Rs. 511 and 87 nP. should be recovered from Mr. N. L. Patil. After following the prescribed procedure, orders have been issued on 6th March 1961 to recover from Mr. Patil the sum of

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Rs 511–87 nP. in a monthly instalment of Rs 25. These are the facts of the case and there is no question of thousands and lakhs of rupees loss. This amount would be recovered from him who is now working in Belgaum district in Sankeshwar Sugar Factory.

Sir, reference was made to the case of one Sri Baba, son of Mohammed Sheriff. The Minister for Home has already replied to this point. A specific point was made out by one of the opposition Members that his body was not handed over to the relatives of the diceased. Sir, the inquest of the dead body was held by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on 12th December 1960. He opined that the death was due to natural cause. The Medical Officer held the death was due to shock. After *post-martem*, the body was given to the relatives of the diceased and they have taken the body in procession. So, it is not correct to say that the dead body was not handed over to the relatives.

The Home Minister has tried to reply the Bhatkal firing case. Sir, it was stated by one Member that there was delay on the part of the Government to send the charge-sheet to the court. The facts are like this. The District Magistrate has reported it on 9th June 1958. Subsequently, Government appointed the Divisional Commissioner of Belgaum Division to enquiry into the incident. After the receipt of the report, Government directed to hold departmental enquiry against the officer concerned. The enquiry was against one Sub-Inspector and two Awalkarkoons. When we got a report from the Divisional Commissioner, we thought it better to appoint a judicial officer and this judicial officer was appointed in consultation with the High Court. This officer retired and the enquiry was not complete when he retired. Again, we asked the High Court to suggest another man for conducting this enquiry. Another Sessions Judge was appoint in consultation with the High Court. Three officers, who were kept under suspension had to be re-instated because they cannot be kept under suspension for more than six months without completing the enquiry. Further time was necessary to complete the enquiry. But the learned Magistrate did not allow the police officer to pursue the matter further and complete the investigation. He discharged the case on 2nd May 1959 under Sec. 251 (a) (2) Cr. P. C. Necessarilly, the Public Prosecutor was to file a Revision Petition before the Sessions Judge and the Sessions Judge passed orders on 22nd July 1960, squashing the orders of the Magistrate. So, the delay was here and the police officer filed a charge-sheet on 26th October 1960. This is the reason why there was delay.

Sir, the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government has replied regarding the appointment of judicial officers. He has made it clear that when some of the judicial officers were to be superceded, Government felt that they should write to the High Court. The High Court would be in a better position to give their opinion about this because it is they that inspect the courts and know the work of these judicial officers. They said that it is not possible to give them promotion for the present. They should be kept back. On those ground we agreed to supersession.

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya made a reference to Industrial Estates in Mysore State and stated that only 8 estates were there and these could be expected to be completed in 10 years. It is not correct, Sir. We are not taking ten years. Three industrial estates, namely, Bangalore, Hubli and possibly Gulbarga will be completed by 31st March 1961 and the remaining 5 are also under construction and I hope that within a period of six or nine months all the five remaining industrial estates will be completed.

Again, the same Member alleged that Government of Mysore is not caring for the small scale industries. He specifically said that Ideal Java Bicycle people have been allotted some sheds in the industrial estate at Mysore. Sir, I may give the correct information to this Hon'ble House. In Mysore Industrial Estate there are 16 sheds. We tried to get applications from the entrepreneurs but we did not get the requisite applications from the entrepreneurs for starting small industries. Mysore thought to take two sheds to start small scale industries. The Government of India have taken two sheds for starting small scale industries. In all, by now four sheds are being used and the remaining sheds are not being used. In the meanwhile, this Ideal Java Company wanted to start their industries and they were badly in need of a shed. Mysore Government, in consultation with the Government of India, particularly, in consultation with Sri Manu Bhai Shaw, decided to construct one shed near the industrial estate. It is a small scale industry that has come forward to build motor-bicycle and scooters and this has nothing to do with the Small Scale Industries Estate. But, as there are other sheds which are not being utilised by anybody, instead of keeping them vacant, we thought it better to earn some rent and we have given temporarily 4 or 5 sheds for the use of the Ideal Java Campany; nothing beyond that. So, we have not committed any mistake. On the contray we have utilised the sheds which have been constructed with so much money. Therefore the allegation made by Sri J. B. Mallaradhya is not correct.

Sir Mallaradhya also questioned the propriety of the small--scale Corporation Constructing sheds. If new industrialists want sheds to be constucted and if it is possible for the Corporation to construct them, it would have been their folly not to construct. It is a good thing indeed they came forward and we will have to give credit to the Corporation for having constructed the sheds within twenty days. Because they constructed the sheds, the Java factory was started. We want to start more and more small--scale industries and for this purpose if the Corporation is helping by way of constructing sheds, we should encourage them.

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Sri Mallaradhya also said that in respect of Government industrial undertakings there is need for constituting a committee to study whether the industrial concerns are working satisfactorily. Sir, he is a Member of the State Development Council of Industries. He knows that there is a Board of Management for industrial concerns with the Chief Minister as Chairman and the Minister for Finance as Vice-Chairman and officials and non--officials as Members and this board is already exercising supervision over the working of Government industrial concerns. Similarly, there is also a Board in existence for the management of the Mysore Iron and Steel and Kolar Gold Mines undertakings. In view of these arragements is it necessary to constitute a separate body. When Hon'ble Members of this house and the upper house requested to appoint another body to study the working of these undertakings, I felt that it was unnecessary because we have already high-powered bodies doing that work. If Sri Mallaradhya is dis-satified he goes on making these suggestions.

Sir, Sri Mallaradhya has been criticising the Government of Mysore for neglecting the local people in allocating industries. Such a statement is obsolutely incorrect. Perhaps he has kept in view the case of one person, that is, Sundermurthy. He made a reference to this case and he said this gentleman is trying to get a licence for a paper mill since 1949. I looked into the entire case. I feel that there must be something inherently wrong with this man because a man who is trying to get a licence for the last thirty years should not have failed. The Government of Mysore should not be blamed but the person concerned should be blamed. With reference to this particular licence, I want to state that the Government of Mysore received 18 applications for starting paper mills. The Department scrutinised all these applications and came to a conclusion to recommend three cases. Out of the three, Sundermurthy's case was one and another was Gopalan and third was National Rayons. We sent three applications without saying anything for either side, without siding anybody. Then the Government of India's Central Licensing Committee looked into the merits of these applications. After taking into consideration their experience in the field--particularly because this is a new industry in Mysore State—they decided that the licence for 100 tons of pulp should be allotted for Mysore. Out of the 100 tons, they said that 60 tons should be for high-grade pulp out of which rayon should be prepared and the remaining 40 tons should be distributed equally between Gopalan and Sundermurthy. The 60 tons licence was given to National Rayons and out of the remaining 40 tons, 20 tons was given to Gopalan and 20 tons to Sundermurthy. Out of the 40 tons inferior grade pulp, paper was to be prepared. Out of the remaining high-grade pulp rayon was to be prepared. They have specifically made a reference while issuing the licence that National Rayons are in that field since a number of years and the ramaining two persons have no experience. So they said that it is better that they should have partnership with National Rayons and they should enter into agreement. This was their suggestion. My appeal to the Hon'ble Member who is representing the case of Sundermurthy is to understand facts properly. Sundermurthy is writing letter day-in-and day-out and he expects a reply within a day or two. He has been writing to Lal Bahadur Sastry and he expects Lal Bahadur Sastry to issue instructions to the Mysore Government that they should recommend the case of Sundermurthy. I may reiterate that this Government always stands by the local people. It has nothing against local people at all. But if Sundermurthy has no experience in the field of rayon production, it would not be possible for him to get the licence from the Central Licensing Board I may however state in respect of Sundermurthy or Gopalan that if they are prepared to start a paper mill with a capacity of 100 tons in Bellary district—there are 3 or 4 sugar factories there–it would be possible for us to recommend the case of these two persons jointly or separately if they are prepared to put up 100 tons plant for production of paper. My friend, the Hon'ble Member who is espousing their cause may as well advise them to work in this direction. As far as Mysore Government is concerned we are prepared to recommend but what the Government of India is going to do, I do not know. When once a licence is issued to a person we cannot revoke it. We will have to wait for some time and if the licence fails to fulfill the conditions under which the licence was granted, then we could revoke it. In this connection, I may also inform the house that one Mr. Viswanath, who is a local man from Mysore State, has been able to get a licence for 100 tons rayon pulp. This would show that this Government has no prejudice towards local men.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—Is it not incombent on the part of a promotor that he should be assured of the capital and the Government should be convinced of it ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is a separate question. First he must get a licence. Unless he has some experience in that field it is not possible for the licensing committee to issue the licence. After he gets the licence, it is for him how he is going to get the capital, etc.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Is it necessary for the Chief Minister to commit the Government in the manner he has done today ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I had no intention of committing myself here. I was only making a reference to the feeling that we are neglecting particular parties.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—But it is not necessary to commit.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Thank you. That is all right.

Sir, wild allegations have been made against the administration of Mysore. It is not fair. This Goverument is know, since a number of years, for its good addministration. It is not correct for any Members to make wild allegations that the tone of the administration has gone

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down. A reference was made to the Gorwalla report and it was said that the Government of Mysore has not taken into consideration the report of Gorwalla. It is not correct. The Government of Mysore has studied the report of Gorwalla Committee and on the basis of the Gorwalla committee the Organisation and Methods of Division in the General Administration Department was constituted with effect from 26th July 1958 for reorganising the Secretariat administration. Five Pilot sections were started in the C.A.D. with effect from 12th November 1958. Similarly extension of the pilot schemes to the Revenue Department was made in 6 sections. Therefore 8 departments have been reorganised, namely Director of Industries and Commerce, Translation Department, Director of Literary and Cultural Development, the High Court, Director of Medical Services, the I.G.P., the Labour Commissioner and Sales Tax Department.

Similarly, we have introduced different methods in order to dispose of cases as early as possible. The Chief Secretary is holding regular meetings with all the Secretaries and he is getting the number of cases which have been received and disposed of. All these receipts and disposals by the different officers working under the Secretaries are sent to the Ministers concerned and to the Chief Minister, and wherever Ministers or the Chief Ministers found that there were delays, necessary instructions are being issued and I feel from experience that there are not many delays and if we have found out delays here and there, we have taken suitable action in time. The tone of the administration has improved and disposals are quick according to me Sir.

Sir, one Hon'ble Member Mr. Shamsunder specifically wanted to show to this Hon'ble House that the Government has done some injustice and he wanted to show that he has got copy of the minutes of Ministers or Chief Minister. I want to clarify that point because at that time Sir, people felt that there must be something fishy about it. There is nothing fishy about it Sir. The Director of Agriculture sent up a proposal to the Government to upgrade the post of a Sugar Cane Research Officer in the grade of Rs. 300--820 to a grade of Rs. 550--860 so that it will be equivalent to that of a Deputy Director. After some time the same Director of Agriculture sent another proposal to post Dr. H. R. Arakeri as Sugar Cane Research Officer. This matter was referred to the Finance Department as usual and the Finance Department said that it is unnecessary to upgrade this post because Dr. Arakeri who is posted to that post is already in the first grade--class I in grade Rs. 350 to 1,100 and the man who is to be posted to that place gets no promotion. Monetarily it will not benefit him. He is getting the same salary and where is the point in upgrading the post ? This point was raised by the Finance Department and the Chief Minister agreed with the Finance Department's view and there is nothing wrong in doing this. The reference with which he was concerned was, perhaps is regarding the protection of pay at the first stage promotion given under the S. R. Act to the Government servants coming from the Bombay State. There was a doubt in the mind of the Government whether that first stage promotion is protected or not. If it is protected, he is entitled to get his first promotion ; if it is not protected, he is not entitled. In order to clarify matters, the State Government have referred the matter to the Government of India. That is the position. There is no need for any feeling that any favour was done to anybody.

Another interesting case was cited by Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya. He is one of the retired I.A.S. officers who has got a better experience of the officers. Perhaps, I do not know, he has served for 30 or 33 years. He is one of the most intelligent officers according to me and I have heard something about him also. He chose to be so uncharitable to the Government servants class as such. I was shocked to here when he said : 'go to the open market with Rs. 10/–and it is possible for you to get any confidential papers belonging to Government.' Is it coming in tradition he has developed in Mysore ? Does it speak well of him ? Even assuming there may be one or two poor clerks or typists who have done something due to the influence of persons like us,–not on their own. Is it fair for an I.A.S. officer who has done 30 years service because he has the chance of being elected as an M.L.A. to condemn Government servants' class as such ? I think it is unfair. He does not deserve to be a Government servant if he says like that. Again Sir, he is trying to teach us lessons regarding democracy and social service–a man who has worked for 30 years in a beurocratic regime, is trying to teach lessons to those who have spent their whole life, sacrificed their lives, who have lost their property, suffered imprisonment for the cause of democrary ! I do not think we are in need of any lessons from an I.A.S. retired officer. We can teach those officers. Simply because they retire from service and get an opportunity to become M.L.As, they cannot pretend to teach lessons to persons who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of democracy. (*applause*) He wanted to wax eloquent on certain facts which were in his possession, in regard to one candidate--Sri N. H. Visweswaraiya. It is true that he is the son of the ex--Chief Secretary. It is not his fault to be his son and the father happens to be the Chief Secretary—it does not mean that the son should not seek for any foreign scholarship. It was said that he had not applied. It is not true. I got information from the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and according to the information which I have got from Department, Visweswaraiya's application was received in the Office of the Director of Agriculture before the last date for application namely 15th Junuary 1960. Is it fair for the Hon'ble Member Mr. Mallaradhya to say that there was no application but still his case was considered ? It is his case that his case ought not to have been considered at all ? I want to make it clear that a minimum of five years service conditions could be relaxed before the application for grant of scholarship could be considered. Actually under Clause 5 of Chapter II of the M.C.S.R, though there is a provision clearly

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to condone service conditions, is it wrong on the part of the Director to have received the application or is it wrong that his application was considered ? We then considered whether we should send this man in preference to other Government servants who were working for a longer time and we considered the merits of all cases. This point I would like to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble House. What happend was, the Director of Agriculture had sent the recommendation of some other Government servants along which him and he also recommended the name of this boy N. H. Visveswaraiya and it was considered by the concerned Ministers also. And it came to us. We considered the matter and we thought of having a sub-committee of the Cabinet. We discussed it again and it was decided that the Chief Minister in consultation with the Heads of Departments should consider pros and cons and he should give representation to all deserving people. After some consideration, it was thought fit to include the name of this boy also. At that time the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture was not here and he had gone to Russia. In the meanwhile we got representation from some other Government servants also and it was said that this candidate is far junior. No sooner the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister came here, we discussed and he said that there are other Government servants with better eligibility and we may delete the name and sent another person in his stead. So, I agreed to delete the name and that name has not been accepted. We have withdrawn it. It is a fact that his name appeared in the notification, but when this was pointed out and when the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture said that other Government servants who felt that they were affected, we have withdrawn the name. Where is the mistake Sir. Even if it is a mistake, under the rules, we have a right to condone the service condition. But we thought it is not proper to condone although it was permitted by rules.

It was said that the Chief Secretary had not mentioned to the Chief Minister that he was interested. Sir, the Chief Secretary noted on the file that he would not look into it as he was interested in one of the candidates. He has specifically written it in the notes which he sent to me. It was fact and if he has mentioned facts, where is the mistake Sir? The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture considered all this things and wrote to me saying these are the conditions which I have explained. In the meanwhile, the Chief Secretary retired and there was no question of taking any action this side or that. That is the whole case as far as I know.

6-00 P.M.

It was vehemently argued that the achievements during the second five-year plan, both physical and financial, are not up to the mark. It is not correct. I had accasion to attend the meetings of the Planning Commission and the National Development Council and I had occasion to compare the physical and the financial targets achieved by the other

States is our country. When it is argued that we have not fared well. I would only say that our number in the country is five. Considering that I think it is not a bad rank. Perhaps, the House knows that with the revision in the financial targets of the national plan our corresponding figure in the States Plan would come to Rs. 136 crores. As against this revised financial target, our performance has been as follows :

1956-57	...	Rs. 18.3 crores
1957-58	...	Rs. 20.9 ,,
1958-59	...	Rs. 25.6 ,,
1959-60	...	Rs. 30.2 ,,
1960-61 (anticipated)	...	Rs. 38.6 ,,
Total	...	Rs. 133.6 ,,

This roughly works out to 97% of the money which was allotted in the second plan. Is it a bad performance? With five different areas coming in and forming the new State and without any uniform laws in the State and with so many other difficulties, if we have come as the fifth in rank in the whole country, I think we have done well. Regarding the physical targets also, I have got the details, but I do not think it is necessary for me to read all the details. There may be occasion to give them later on. I can only say this much that we are more than satisfied. In some of the departments we have exceeded our limits and it has become very difficult for us to adjust and accommodate all.

A sarcastic remark was made regarding the Porcelain Factory to which my friend Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao has already given a fitting reply. Without going into the merits of the case and without going into details I will give three years' figures :

	Loss (in lakhs) Rs.	Production (in tons)
1957-58	20	448
1958-59	7,13,589	1528
1959-60	2	1856

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Does it include interest ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have got a peculiar system of calculating interest. Whatever profit we earn is included in the capital and next year that also becomes capital for which we have to calculate interest. Looking to the present condition it appears that we have fared very well in the Porcelain Factory. Perhaps, the difficulty was that the technique that was taught to our workers and the supervisory staff by the N. G. K. people has not taken root as firmly as we desired. For that purpose we are now in correspondence with them and they have agreed to send one of their experts to our factory. We have also discussed this matter in the Council of Ministers and we have decided to form a small Managing Committee for this with the Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore,

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as the Chairman. This committee will consist of two are three persons. The Director will be the Chairman. One more Joint Director will be there and also one member from the N. G. K. These three members will look after the day to day management. After about 6 months we hope that we will reach the target and there will not be any loss. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya that the loss was heavy. If we consider the new type of work that we have undertaken, I think it is not correct to say that the loss is heavy. ·When any new industry is taken up it is natural for many people to criticise. I am told that when the Bhadravathy Works was started there was much criticism against the person who started it, but today we are praising him and reaping the benefits of it. It is the practice of many people to criticise anything new. We are conservative in nature and we do not like to take up anything new. After some time every new industry will come to a standard and begin to earn.

I am not saying anything regarding the filatures since the Finance Minister has already dealt with it.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—It was made out by one of the Opposition Members that while private persons are earning profit, Government enterprise is not earning any profit. Is there any truth in this?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is not a single industry except the Porcelain industry which is losing. We have done very well in all the other industries. If the private industrialists have succeeded in earning more profits, it is not possible for me to say what are the ways and methods adopted by them. When I say that, I am not casting any aspersion against private industrialists, but we are bound down by certain rules and our accounts are subject to control by audit and the Assembly and the Council are there to control. If we take industries as a whole we are earning very well even after paying interest.

Regarding the expansion of the Electric Factory, this is not a new expansion proposed by the present Ministry. The expansion was approved by the previous Congress Ministry. They had entered into an agreement with the A.E.G. The present Government has only implemented the decision taken by the previous Congress Ministry and nothing beyond that. The expansion of the G.E.F. was considered as far back as 1949-50. At that time proposals on broad outlines were obtained from three companies:

(1) Messrs. Lancashire Dynamo Electric Works Co., London.

(2) Messrs. Tokyo Siboura Electric Company, Japan.

(3) Messrs. A.E.G., West Germany.

After discussing the proposals with the representatives of the different concerns, we asked them to send proposals. It was only A. E. G., West Germany, which sent us proposals and the other did not send. These proposals were scrutinised by the then

Government and on 6th January 1955 the proposal sent by **A. E. G.** was approved by the then Government and a draft collaboration agreement was furnished by the A.E.G. in 1956. The same was approved by the Government as per the decision dated 15th June 1956. So there is not a change in the agency. Then a remark was made regarding the agency which was given to Dodsal. That name also had been suggested when this agreement was approved by the then Government. We have not changed anything. If there are any changes they are changes in consultation with the A. E. G. and they are for the benifit of Government. We are benifited by the amendments to which we have agreed.

Then it was argued that the Government of Mysore has not done much in industries. I am very sorry to hear it from the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya. He claims to know everything and he is the champion of so many things. He throws a challenge to anybody on any subject. Regarding the expansion scheme of the Central Industrial Workshop, it has been completely expended. Tho Government Porcelain Factory expansion scheme is complete. The Government Sandal Wool Oil Factory is complete. The Mysore Impliments Factory, Hassan, is complete. Its original capacity was 600 tons, but now it has been raised to 3,000 tons. The Government Soap Factory expansion scheme is complete. Its original capacity was 650 tons, but now it has been raised to 1,500 tons. Then the expansion scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is divided into three sub-heads:

(1) Steel capacity from 30,000 tons to 45,000 tons.

(2) Cast iron pipes from 10,000 tons to 25,000 tons.

(3) Steel foundry from 2500 to 6,000 tons.

These are the expansion schemes pending before the Government. All these schemes are complete and production has reached to the maximum.

Again new or expansion schems sanctioned and under implmentation :

Government Electric Factory for manufacturing transformers, motors and switchgears. Government Central Workshop, Mercara; Government Porcelian Factory for manufacture of malleable metal parts; Mysore Iron and Steel Works: steel production by one lakh tons.

Feero-silica from 5,000 to 20,000 tons.

Tool and allied Steel-3,000 tons. Electrical steel 10,000 tons. Formal sanction of the Government is awaited and we are going ahead. Similarly regarding Government aided Centres.

New or expansion schemes completed or under completion.

Radio and Electric Manufacturing Company :

(i) Electricity meters from 1,80,000 to 3 lakhs meters.

(ii) Loud Speakers, transister radios : radio component parts.

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Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd. :

Superphosphate: Production from 3,000 to 10,000 tons. completed.

Sulphuric acid: 7,500 to 22,500 tons.

Super-phosphate: 10,000 to 50,000 tons.

Mysore Sugar Company: manufacture of silicoacid.

Mysore Paper Mills: from 8,000 to 18,000 tons.

Co-operative Sugar Factory, Pandavapura;

Sugar Factory at Sankeswar ; Co-operative Sugar Factory, Kampli.

It is an intersting thing to note that there were a number of industries which were rather extinct and all these have been renovated and they have been able to start. They are not Government owned concerns; but I wish to show to the House how the Government has taken interest in helping all the private industries to come up.

Paper Mills, Nanjangud has gone into production in 1959. It was to be liquidated. It has been revived and it has started production from 1959.

Vegetable Oil Factory at Hagaribommanahalli has gone into production in 1960. This factory was not in working order for 8-9 years. Now it has gone into production.

Karnataka Spinning Mills, Hubli has gone into production in 1960. All the parts had to be dismantled and sold away. Government came to their aid to the maximum and the mills are now in working condition.

Mysore Spun Silks, Channapatna was taken over by the Government and it will go into production shortly.

Ganesh Textile Mills, at Davanagere. The Government of Mysore gave financial assistance and it is in good working condition.

Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Bangalore: It was in a bad condition. The Government of Mysore gave financial assistance and also brought an expert from the Government. It is also in working condition.

M.S.K. Mills, Gulbarga: Due to serious difficulty. this mill was closed. The Government of Mysore decided to give financial aid. That also will be in working order.

Kapila Textile Mills, Nanjangud was purchased by the Government for Rs. 22 lakhs. That also started working.

Spinning Mills, Gadag: It was lying idle for a number of years. A private party has purchased it and if necessary, the Government of Mysore is prepared to give financial assistance or technical aid.

These are the things which I wanted to bring to your notice. I am not trying to give more details regarding other matters. I will only mention the figures. New industrial undertakings are coming up in the State. Twenty-nine new licenses have been obtained by the Government for private industrialists for starting a new number of new industries which were not thought of and which were not started in Mysore State. There are about 15 persons who have applied for new licenses for starting new industries. Out of 15, I think 14 people will get licenses. That is the information which I got late and if these 14 persons get new licenses we will be having 14 more industries in Mysore State. A reference was made regarding Sri Sundaramurthi. I have made that clear.

Regarding crime position, the Honourable Minister for Home has given the figures.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—May I know the position of the Aluminium industry?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—My friend Sri Kothawale wants to know about the position of the Aluminium industry. The latest position is one Mr. Renolds has come forward; they have submitted a proposal to the Government of Mysore. Their idea is to start an aluminium factory in Mysore State. They want to divide the scheme into three stages; first stage for three years; second stage for 3 years and third stage for three years. In all, they will take 9 years to complete this scheme. The total amount which they want to invest in starting this factory is Rs. 75 to 80 crores. In the first stage they want to invest Rs. 30 crores; in the second stage Rs. 25 crores; in the third stage Rs. 25 crores. Again they had an occasion to discuss with the Government of Mysore and they wanted to have some assurance from the Government regarding the supply of electricity and the year in which the electricity would be supplied and the rate at which it is to be supplied. He had very good meeting and I think we have satisfied them completely and they have now represented to the Government of India and they are trying to get a license for starting this factory in Mysore State. The difficulty is this: It is said that bauxite which is available in our State according to the survey which was made so far, will not be sufficient for such a big factory. So, what is the alternative which they have thought of? They have thought of for the present, importing alumina from other countries and they want to instal smelters within about 6 months or one year after they get finance and they want to convert alumina into aluminium. If they import alumina, for the exchange they want to send aluminium. So, there is no question of foreign exchange. In order to avoid the problem of foreign exchange, alumina required is to be imported from foreign countries and aluminium is to be sent back as a barter system. If this proposal is accepted by the Government of India, there may not be any difficulty for the Government of Mysore to allow them to start this big industry. The only point in regard finance. They asked the Government of Mysore to invest the money somewhere from

(Sri B. D. Jatti)

Rs. 75 lakhs to one crore, not more than that. The other money is to be invested by Mr. Renolds and other persons with whom they are going to enter into agreement. There are persons from our country. This is the latest position regarding aluminium factory.

Sir, I was referring to the crime position. The Home Minister has already given figures to show to this Hon'ble House that the number is low as compared to many other States.

Sir, regarding the students' disturbances also the Hon'ble Minister for Home has read the statement which was issued by Sri J.B. Mallaradhya. At that time he was in such a difficult position that he wanted to praise the police and the Government of Mysore. Now, he is out of difficulty and he wants to say that this no-confidence motion must be passed.

Sri R. M. Patil (Navalgund).—What was his difficulty at that time Sir? (*laughter*)

Sri B. D. Jatti.—Sir, it is not correct for me to say anything in detail about it when the Hon'ble Member is not here. He could not even come out of the compus; people were trying to catch hold of whom and it is due to the help given by the police, the situation was saved. Of course, it was the duty of the Government to give him protection whether he praises or abuses.

Sir, reference was made to the case where the death sentence was commuted by the Governor. It was argued that the Government of Mysore was responsible for the withdrawal of the case. Sir, there was no question of withdrawing the case. The person was sentenced for death and mercy petition was submitted on four grounds. (1) that he was an young man of 26 years; (2) that he had married only one year back; (3) he had a mother of 70 years old and (4) he came from a respectable family. The Governor, on the advice of the Government, commuted the death sentence to that of life imprisonment. This mercy petition was considered by the Government looking at the age and other conditions and recommended the case to the Governor. Such a petition should be approved either by the Governor or the President of India. This is only a recommendation made by the Government and the discretion was with the Governor. So, if the Governor or the President approves it, the Government of Mysore should not be blamed.

Sir, specific reference was made to the incidence at Hubli. Perhaps, the Home Minister did not reply because he thought that I should reply to it as I know more details about it. Sir, the incident took place on 11th January 1961. One person who had entered the house of a Marwari gentleman was found in as uspicious circumstance and people thought.... .

Mr. Speaker.—I think, it is all *sub-judice*.

Sri B. D. Jatti.—Thank you Sir. Government have taken a decision to appoint a Divisional Commissioner as Enquiry Officer and the enquiry is going on in camera. The police officers who did not behave well are kept under suspension.

Sri **F. H. MOHSIN.**—Are you aware that the Divisional Commissioner who was entrusted with the enquiry is not going to procede with the enquiry because matter are already *sub judice* ?

Sri **B. D. JATTI.**—That is correct ; but, there is no difficulty in carrying on the enquiry in camera. If the enquiry is a public enquiry, then this difficulty will arise.

Sir, now I refer to the manufacture of Indocarnis. The Excise Commissioner permitted the manufacture of Indocarnis in August 1959. It was suspended with effect from 1st April 1960 pending investigation of certain irregularity in the working of the firm. The irregularities : (1) the firm should have taken a distillary license; (2) they were not maintaining the accounts of the wine manufacture according to the prescribed rules. On these two grounds, the licenses were suspended. On 20th August 1960 the Central Government amended the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Rules in which Indocarnis was omitted from the list of medicated wines. Thus, it becomes ordinary wine and not medicated wine. It is for the Government of Mysore to consider whether a license should be given to manufacture wine or not. Sir, this is a policy matter on which we are considering and we are trying to get information from Government of India. If Government makes up its mind to issue a licence for preparing wine, then we will have to export it to other places. We cannot allow the manufacturers to sell it in our State in places where prohibition is in force. This is the position.

Sir, other points have been touched by the Home Minister. Sir, I do not want to say anything against the Member of Opposition. As I already said, by moving a no-confidence motion they have tried to show that they are doing something good to the people and by this they can get more votes than the Congress. But, we are sure to capture more votes and more seats and we are sure to form a Congress Ministry again. There is no doubt about it. Hence, I oppose the no-confidence motion.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That this House has no confidence in the Present Ministry for the following reasons:—

1. The Ministry have failed to tone up the administration at all levels to meet the growing demands of the State in several sectors of Governmental activity for securing efficiency in administration and quick despatch of work;

2. In the constitution of many Committees set up by the Government of Mysore, more than 90% of the Members belong to the Ruling Party, out of all proportion to the needs of the situation and in utter disregard of healthy democratic conventions ;

3. The Ministry has failed to satisfactorily tackle the problems of unemployment and underemployment during the Second Five-Year Plan;

(Mr. SPEAKER)

4. In the matter of industrialisation, the Government have been adopting a policy of discrimination against enterprising local industrialisation and encouraging outsiders even when there is no dearth of local capacity to launch industrial enterprises, whether major, small scale or rural and cottage industries;

5. The Ministry has failed in its duty to maintain high academic standards in Education at all levels including the University and in regard to University Education and administration in particular they have disowned responsibility for maladministration;

6. In the field of co-operation, the Ministry had deliberately favoured their own party men to dominate the several co-operative institutions and when glaring cases of misappropriation and defalcation of public funds were brought to their notice, they have refused to take timely and appropriate action to book the offenders. There is an obvious tendency on their part to screen the offenders on party considerations;

7. In respect of the Sharavathi Project, there have been many serious irregularities in calling for tenders, placing contracts and in the execution of several stages of work, which have involved the State in wasteful expenditure running to lakhs and lakhs of rupees and the Ministry has failed to institute even a proper enquiry by a committee consisting of technical personnel and representatives of both Houses of Legislature;

8. In the matter of Government owned and managed industries, no steps have been taken to asses the extent to which they have been functioning satisfactorily and to find out ways and means of minimising the losses incurred by them and of maximising industrial production. The Ministry has failed to prevent a type of "Post Officc Socialism" that is developing in respect of the Public Sector enterprises in Mysore;

9. There have been occasions when unwarranted interference with the functioning of the Judiciary is abundantly in evidence and there is a wanton flouting of the authority of even the High Court of Mysore in not implementing their legal decisions.

10. In the administration of law and order and particularly in Police matters there is no sense of security in the mind of the average citizen in Mysore and respectable persons have been deliberately insulted, harassed and disgraced to satisfy the whims and fancies of those in authority. The number of murder cases that go undetected, that end in acquittal and that do not even see the light of day is alarmingly on the increase, much to the discomfiture of peace loving citzens of the State. The Police who are to be the guardians of the rights and liberty of the average citizen and whose duty is to ensure safety and guard the property of the people, are themselves active promoters of lawlessness;

11. In matters of recruitment to the State Service, the State Public Service Commission which has a statutory existence is more often ignored and on the flimsiest of grounds, their recommendations are by-passed, just to favour the members of the Ruling Party;

12. The recent decision of Government to expand the present Ministry by the addition of four more Ministers is a deliberate attempt to cater to the whims and fancies of the dissident group in the Ruling Party. It is a clear evidence of the callousness of the present Ministry to respect the wishes of the Legislature and at any rate, it is contrary to democratic traditions. It is not in public interest nor is it in accordance with public policy and sound canons of administration;

13. The recent elections to the Village Panchayats and to the Taluk Boards, as part of a scheme of democratic decentralisation, have clearly proved the dominating and undue influence of the Ruling Party and their unwarranted interference in the normal processes of elections. The result has been that these time honoured institutions have become hot-beds of petty politics and have endangered the peaceful atmosphere of these rural republics. The most alarming trend of this attitude of the Ministry is that these local self-governing bodies have been used by them as agents for their political activity and for laying foundations for the General Election of 1962;

14. The activities of the Anti-Corruption Department bring to light prominently what needless harassment is being caused to high placed officers of Government of whimsicial grounds, by those in authority, denying bare justice to them by placing them under suspension, even when circumstances do not warrant such extreme steps being taken. The Anti-Corruption Department has virtually reduced itself to the position of an engine of unreasonable oppression and annoyance, to the officials and non-officials alike. It is being used as a powerful weapon in the hands of Ministers and often times being positively misused;

15. The recent sad spectacle of the dissident group in the Congress Legislature Party levelling as many as 29 charges of corruption, inefficiency, maladministration, nepotism, etc., against the present Ministry and the subsequent rapproachement which culminated in the expansion of Ministry is a clear proof, if proof was needed of 'Partners in Crime' trying to make up between themselves and reducing democracy to a farce."

The Motion was negatived.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—I ask for a dicision, Sir.

(Nobody stood for the Motion)

Mr. Speaker.—The whole House is against the Motion. The motion is defeated.

The House now adjourned and will meet tomorrow at One of the Clock.

The House adjourned at Twenty Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Friday, the 10th March 1961.

WD 5930—GPB— (L.A. New Br.)—500—30-11-66